

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 4, 1923



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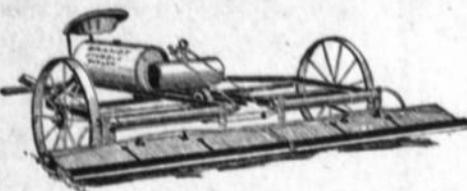
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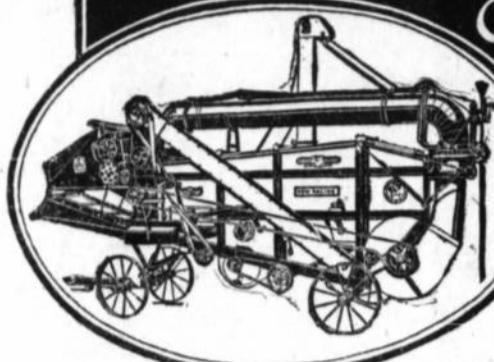
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BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

Winnipeg, June 21st, 1923.

W. R. ALLAN, President.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

House Prorogued on Last Day of June—Senate Active in Last Week—Supplementary Estimates, C.N.R. Extensions and Halibut Fisheries Treaty, Provide Interesting Material for Closing Debates in Commons

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., June 30.—After a session extending over five months, parliament was prorogued by the governor-general today. The last week's session saw considerable activity in the Senate on the part of the Senate in throwing out bills sent in from the lower House. Among the most important from a western standpoint were those relating to the \$28,000,000 three-year building program of the C.N.R., and the refusal of the Bank Act amendment introduced by the Progressives. The Ontario election results have aroused hopes in the Ottawa Conservatives, who now look forward to a triumph in the larger arena.

On Friday there was one of those partisan attacks that does much to set fair-minded persons against the old parties. It grew out of a statement of Mr. Meighen's to the effect that submitting of supplementary estimates for so large an amount so late in the session was unparalleled in the history of parliament. This worked Mr. Fielding up to the boiling point, and he showed that in 1921, the last year of the Meighen government, supplementaries for \$23,000,000, \$8,000,000 more than this year's, had been brought down during the last week of the session. Then he lectured the opposition leader on the impropriety of a man in his position making such extravagant statements. Mr. Meighen, of course, hit back hard. The prime minister then took a hand, and for nearly half-an-hour read off figures showing that during the last night of the 1921 session, well on to \$200,000,000 had been voted. It was fine old bitter party serap that had its origin in nothing else than ill-feeling.

The important business during the last week was the bringing down of the supplementary estimates, the debate on the Halibut Fisheries Treaty, the discussion over National Railways finance and the Union Bank's affairs. Taking the last of these first, it will be remembered that during the preceding week, Mr. Forke gave notice that he would call the attention of the government to this subject. On Monday he did so, pointing out that, as in the case of the Merchants Bank, the returns made to the government had not disclosed the actual state of its affairs. Mr. Fielding explained that when the head officers of the bank had found out the facts they notified him of them. Both praised the bank directorate for its courageous action in dealing with the situation. The incident demonstrated that inspection seems to be one of the weak points in the banking system. Whether the amendments to the act with respect to the making of returns will improve matters, much remains to be seen.

The action of the Senate in knocking out the unpaid vendor clause and the other amendment that the bank should show on the face of the note the rate of interest or discount charged, both of which were sent up by the Commons, shows how difficult it is to get through the upper chamber legislation to which

the banks are averse.

The supplementary estimates calling for \$14,741,351, which included salary increases of \$2,000 apiece for ten deputies, demonstrates how difficult it is to economise. This feature was criticised, not only because the amount of the increase seemed to be too high, but that it applied only to one-half of the deputies. It is but fair to say that \$4,000,000 of the total amount asked was for advances to provinces under the housing scheme. The West is interested in the vote of \$350,000 for the betterment of the Hudson Bay Railway; and in another of \$200,000 for a storage elevator at Edmonton. There was also a similar amount for another elevator at Halifax. These latter two, of course, are only preliminary votes. Adding together the main estimates, the supplementaries, the votes for Montreal and Vancouver harbors, and what is required for Canadian National construction, the government will have to provide this year about \$470,000,000. Sir Henry Drayton put it at \$530,000,000, but that is too high a figure.

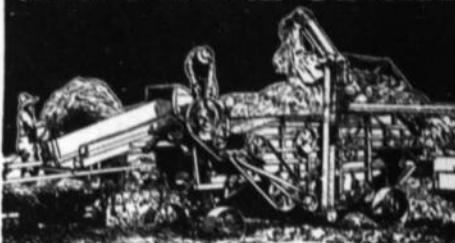
The Fisheries Treaty

The prime minister's motion, expressing approval of the Halibut treaty, negotiated between Canada and the United States, produced one of the brightest and most profitable afternoons of the session. So much had been said about the treaty and the action of the government in insisting that it be signed only by a Canadian minister, that it seemed as though the government might be subject to a very serious attack over it. Nothing of the kind occurred. Only Mr. Meighen was critical. Sir Henry Drayton confessed that, personally, he did not think that the question of the signature was very important. Mr. Forke expressed strong support of the government attitude, and the Progressives generally did so with their applause.

Owing to the fact that the United States Senate, in ratifying the treaty, attached to it a rider to the effect that its provisions must apply to all other parts of the British Empire, it has been thought that the treaty might be abandoned in that the government could not possibly undertake to secure the approval of the other dominions. However, the prime minister explained that the effect of the rider could be got over by concurrent legislation on the part of Canada and the United States, prohibiting Halibut fishing in their respective waters during the closed season. As Halibut fishing cannot be carried on without recourse to Canadian or American ports, this means that citizens of any other portion of the British Empire cannot engage in it during the closed season, which possibility, doubtless inspired the rider.

Mr. Lapointe has the happy faculty of treating a naturally heavy subject in a bright way. He made out a strong case showing that Canada, having been accorded equality of status as an independent member of the British Commonwealth of nations, it was but in conformity with that status that a Canadian alone should sign a treaty.

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in which the interests of no other portion of the commonwealth were affected. Had the British ambassador also signed it would have been merely as witness to the Canadian representative's signature. Hearty applause from both Liberals and Progressives showed the sentiment of at least three-fourths of the House. An important point made by Mr. Lapointe was that the action of the United States was a mutual recognition of Canada's new status.

Railway Construction Expenditure

Mr. Meighen did a very effective piece of criticism in connection with the bill authorizing the three years' construction program of the Canadian National Railways, at a cost of nearly \$30,000,000, which contains also an authorization for the guaranteeing of principal and interest to the extent of \$40,000 a mile. During the last couple of years the votes for construction purposes for the system have been included in the estimates, so that parliament knew the amount it was proposed to spend for all railway purposes during a given year. Though it is proposed to proceed with one-third of the program this year, no provision has been made for it in the estimates.

The opposition contended that this was a mere dodge to make it appear that the government is spending less money for railway purposes than has been spent during preceding years. Mr. Meighen argued that the act incorpor-

ating the Canadian National provides that all expenditures relating to it shall be included in the estimates. The government ridiculed the thought that it was trying to mislead anyone, and pointed out that in the old days when railway subsidies were voted they were not included in the estimates. On the whole proceeding, it seemed to be on the side of the opposition, for provision having hitherto been made in the estimates for Canadian National construction, no apparent sufficient reason has been advanced for a departure therefrom. Certainly this method enabled one to ascertain more quickly the total expenditures for railway purposes than the new method will permit of.

Copper and Hemp Bounties

The Progressives generally took a strong stand in opposition to the hemp and copper bounties. When the latter came up A. R. McMaster moved that any amounts paid to producers of copper should be considered as a loan and be repaid to the government. Mr. Forke, in a few remarks favoring this, said he had been surprised to see so many persons coming forward expressing that they could not possibly continue in business if they were not helped. Messrs. Gould, Good and Evans also spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated.

To the resolution providing for the granting of a hemp bounty, A. R. McMaster moved a similar amendment.

From a western standpoint possibly the most interesting feature of this discussion was the speech made by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in which he strongly argued for the bounty. He admitted that in a sense it was a kind of protection, but in its least objectionable form. In his opinion it was nothing more than the assistance that many business enterprises had received from the government of Saskatchewan, and which had been strongly endorsed by the people of that province. The West used a very large amount of twine, which, if possible, should be made at home, and the granting of a bounty on hemp would go a long way towards setting the twine-making industry on its feet. Mr. Meighen scored the minister of agriculture roundly for his protectionist principles, which were so contrary to what he had preached at other times.

J. E. McMurray argued the case for the hemp bounty, saying that certain Irish interests had represented that, if granted, it would enable the setting up of an important industry, with an investment that might run between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Mr. Meighen supported the bounty. Messrs. Millar, Campbell, Good, Bird, Milne and Woodsworth were against it and supported the amendment which was lost.

Pulp Wood Export

The Progressives voted very strongly against the bill authorizing the government to prohibit, through order-in-council, the export of pulpwood cut on

privately-owned lands. They supported the Power motion for a six months' hoist, which, however, was defeated by 57 to 96. One of the important points developed was that the dealer might be prevented from selling pulpwood to the best advantage.

Notable speeches were delivered on this subject by Messrs. McMaster, Good and Power. Mr. Good put it well when he said that under the guise of an agitation for forest preservation, which of itself, was praiseworthy, the newsprint manufacturers had evidently attempted to benefit their own industry. There was no expectation that the prohibition of export would reduce the cut of timber; for if there were any likelihood of this the newsprint manufacturers would almost certainly oppose it. A. R. McMaster said it was strange that a government supposedly inclined towards free trade should make a move to restrict exports. Besides being unsound, such a policy was unwise for it might draw reprisals. What if the United States should forbid the export to Canada of cotton, of coal or hardwood? Moreover, this was an exercise of order-in-council government against which the Liberals, when in opposition, had declared so strongly. It was suggested that the second mate in the ship, Sir Lomer Gouin, had given the first mate, Mr. Fielding, orders to throw overboard the compass, after this had gone, the chart, with the result that the ship itself would probably soon go on the rocks. The inference, of course, was that Sir Lomer had dictated the legislation.

The government motion expressing appreciation of the services of Dr. Banting, the discoverer of insulin, with which goes an annuity of \$7,500, drew forth strong words of appreciation from all quarters of the House. Possibly Mr. Woodsworth made the most striking observation to the effect that as this was in recognition of life saving, it was in marked contrast to the general practice of rewarding those who destroyed life, and thus was the more worthy of support.

The Story of a Song

The words of the song, Annie Laurie, which has touched the hearts of millions of people, were written by William Douglas, and tell the story of his love for the beautiful daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, first baronet of Maxwelton. Its history dates back to the end of the seventeenth century. Douglas, so tradition says, wrote and sang the song when he was a soldier in Flanders. He is touchingly pictured as resting on the breast of a fellow soldier when dying from a bullet wound. He holds aloft a lock of Annie Laurie's hair and repeats the words:

"And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doon and dee."

Whether this is truth or fancy, at any rate William Douglas's grand-daughter, who was consulted on the family history, says that her Grandfather Douglas was certainly in love with Annie Laurie, "but," she added, "he did not get her after all."

The original song contained but two verses. A third equally charming was added by an unknown hand. The music as we know it today was composed by Alice Anne Spottiswoode, who, in 1836, became Lady John Scott. It is modern in comparison with the words, but the flavor of its melody is old-fashioned and sweet.

The ancestral home of Annie Laurie, who later married a certain Mr. Ferguson, still sits high above the braes of Maxwelton. Above the entrance door of the tower is the quaint old "marriage stone" of Annie's father and mother, with the initials, date, and the family coat of arms. William Douglas often gazed on this inscription and hoped to see his own and Annie's there, but fate decreed otherwise.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Cutting has begun on what is believed to be the largest crop of alfalfa ever harvested in Southern Alberta on the irrigated land of the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of Lethbridge. It is expected to yield an average of two tons to the acre, or ten per cent. over last year, and there is an aggregate of eleven thousand acres.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 4, 1923

The Ontario Election

The result of the general election in Ontario, last week, was a tremendous surprise. Indications during the past few weeks were that the Conservatives were steadily gaining in strength, but no one looked for such a complete landslide as actually took place. The standing of the parties before and after the election is given in the following table:

	Before election.	After election.
Farmer	44	17
Labor	10	4
Independent	1	1
Liberal	28	14
Conservative	27	75
Vacant	1	—
	111	111

This gives the Conservative party a large majority over the three other groups combined, and Hon. Howard Ferguson, the new premier, will have a strong party behind him when he meets the next legislature. Premier Drury was personally defeated by a large majority in his own constituency and four of his ministers met the same fate, Hon. Peter Smith, Hon. R. H. Grant, Hon. W. R. Rollo and Hon. Henry Mills. Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberal party, and Hartley Dewart, former Liberal leader, were both among the slain, as were the leaders of the Labor group.

Four years ago the U.F.O., or as it has been called, the Farmer-Labor government, came into power in Ontario on the crest of the great U.F.O. wave which swept over that province. Partly it was due to resentment against the Hearst government, due in a measure to the government's obstinate attitude towards the farmers and due also in some measure to the keen resentment against the operation of the federal military conscription regulations during the previous year. There was, likewise, the desire on the part of the U.F.O., for farmers to have more adequate representation in the legislature. The result of the 1919 election which brought the farmers into power, was as much of a surprise to the U.F.O. as has been the present election which has swept the Farmer government out.

During his four years of office, Mr. Drury has given Ontario good, clean and honest government, the only serious charge being that of heavy expenditure, the greater part of which, however, was due to the fulfilment of contracts made by the previous government. Mr. Drury, himself, has had an unblemished record. He is one of the ablest public speakers in Canada, and has been an honor and a credit to the province in the high position which he has filled. He can retire to private life without regret. His retirement will probably be but temporary. He is a young man and of the type needed in public affairs. He, undoubtedly, will be heard from again in the future.

As Sir John Macdonald once truthfully remarked: "An election is like a horse race." It is also equally difficult as a rule to explain the result of an election. There were two factors, however, which made it impossible for the Drury government to be returned to power. First, and perhaps the chief demoralizing influence in the ranks of the government supporters, has been the controversy between the executive officers of the U.F.O. and the government. Differences arose almost immediately after Premier Drury took office, and there has been more or less friction during the whole four years. In some cases the lack of harmony has been due to individual acts of legislation or administration on the part of the government. The

chief friction, however, was caused by what is known as Mr. Drury's "broadening out" policy and the U.F.O. "group," representation idea of which the chief exponent was J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O.

The cleavage between the U.F.O. and the government has been played upon by the press all over Ontario, with the endeavor to weaken the farmers' allegiance to their own organization and bring them back into the fold of the old line parties. The result of this internal strife between the Farmer government and the farmer organization in a large measure brought about disruption and confusion in the organization which put the Drury government into power. A last moment effort was made to heal the differences between Mr. Drury and Mr. Morrison in order to present a united front during the campaign. While it was partially successful the disintegration and the dissension of four years could not be healed in a few weeks immediately prior to the election, and, undoubtedly, this was the chief factor not only in demoralizing the forces of the organized farmers, but also in alienating a large non-farmer support which the U.F.O. candidates received four years ago.

The second factor was the liquor question which cannot adequately be measured, yet undoubtedly gave the Conservative party a great advantage. The people of Ontario declared for prohibition and the Ontario Temperance Act was rigidly enforced by the government. While all three parties declared for enforcement of the act, yet the "wet" element in the province undoubtedly expected that under a Conservative government the enforcement would be less rigid, and there would be a stronger likelihood of a return of the liquor traffic. No doubt the result of the referendum in Manitoba, coming three days prior to the Ontario election, also had its effect on the vote.

There is much speculation as to the effect of the Ontario election both federally and provincially throughout Canada, and, of course, there is great jubilation in the Conservative ranks. It must be remembered, however, that in Ontario the urban population is in the majority, and the rural population steadily shrinking. Ontario has been Conservative for the past 20 years with the exception of the Drury administration, and the Ontario people by and large are Conservative in the party sense. Redistribution, which is already overdue in Ontario, will reduce the number of rural seats, and there will be no prospect of a purely farmer government ever holding office in Ontario again. In the realignments of the future, however, it is quite possible that the farmer organization may be a considerable factor in the political developments in the province. There are 21 Federal U.F.O. members in the House of Commons from Ontario, two having slipped back to the Liberal fold on the principle of safety first. Federal redistribution will affect the prospects of the remaining 21, as will undoubtedly the presence of a Conservative provincial government in power. The result in Ontario will have little effect in Manitoba and Alberta. Local conditions are different, and local conditions will be the deciding factor in the West.

The Union Bank

For some weeks rumors regarding the financial position of the Union Bank of Canada have been in circulation, and there has been considerable speculation as to the future of the institution. These rumors have been effectively laid to rest by the frank

and clear-cut statement issued by the president and board of directors a few days ago. They state that unauthorized transactions in foreign exchange resulted in heavy loss, and additional losses were sustained through loans made during the period of inflation. Following a change in the general management, the board immediately ordered a thorough examination and re-valuation of the bank's assets in which they had the aid of an executive officer of the Bank of Montreal, loaned for that purpose. With all the facts before them the board of directors decided to take from the rest or reserve account \$4,250,000, which is deemed ample to meet all losses and expected losses. This leaves the Union Bank with its \$8,000,000 capital unimpaired, with a rest account of \$1,750,000, and a surplus of \$159,360 in the profit and loss account. There will be general satisfaction in the knowledge that the Union Bank is still in a strong position financially. The board of directors must be commended for its courageous and business-like action and this experience will serve to prevent similar errors in the future.

The incident illustrates the fact that bankers are not infallible and that banks are as liable to error and mismanagement as are other large business institutions. It also will strengthen a prevalent belief that an equally capable and courageous board of directors might have saved the Merchants Bank as an independent institution had they been equally business-like in their action. Banking institutions have a great responsibility to the public, for, although privately owned and operated, they receive on deposit and dispense in loans the great bulk of the savings of the Canadian people. Despite this there is no government inspection nor supervision. Admittedly, government inspection of a branch bank system such as we have in Canada is a vastly different and more difficult matter than inspection of the American unit bank system. Yet there does seem to be room for the exercise of supervision by an independent board of capable financial and business men, who would in a measure represent the interests of the people and would even afford protection to the banks themselves in cases of large transactions.

Advocates Higher Tariffs

At the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto, June 12-16, the outstanding feature was the emphatic and clear-cut proposal by the retiring president, J. R. Shaw, of Woodstock, that the economic ills of Canada could be cured by a considerable increase in the customs tariff. Mr. Shaw claimed to favor preferential trade within the Empire, but he contended that the present tariff was too low upon which to base such preference. He advocated that the tariff be sharply increased in order that there would be a better basis upon which to bring about preferential trade, so that Canada would be in a good position to bargain with other countries. As a result of this policy, he foresaw that there would be an increase in the East and West trade within Canada which would prove the salvation of the railways, there would be a development of our national ports on both coasts, an increase in national revenue, a relief to Canadian producers and shippers, especially in the prairie provinces, and an increase in the population to provide a constant home market for the Canadian farmers and other producers. It was rather an attractive picture that Mr. Shaw painted, but it requires merely the most casual scrutiny to

demonstrate the fallacy of his arguments. While Mr. Shaw claimed to be taking a national outlook his horizon was limited to industrial Canada. He failed to give any intelligent consideration to the real problem of the nation.

The manufacturing business in Canada is depressed today solely for one reason, namely, that the buying power of the people has been reduced and they are not able to purchase as freely as they did two or three years ago. Mr. Shaw's solution is to raise the tariff which will automatically and certainly increase the selling price of manufactured goods, whether domestic or imported. In other words, Mr. Shaw's remedy for the decreased purchasing power of the Canadian people is to raise the price of what they have to buy. From the standpoint of the producer on the Canadian prairies, this is a very fair and reasonable interpretation to put upon Mr. Shaw's proposals. His aim would be to enable the Canadian manufacturers to raise the price and to reduce or shut out foreign competition. It provides no benefit whatever for the producers in any part of Canada who are already carrying a burden almost more than they can bear.

If Mr. Shaw has any knowledge whatever of our national situation, he must know that the increase in the home market which he pictures, would provide no appreciable benefit to the agricultural producers of Canada. Canadian farmers produce a large surplus of the most important agricultural products which are sold on the world's markets, and the export price regulates the domestic price. No increase in our customs tariff would in the slightest degree raise the price of our agricultural produce on the foreign market, and, consequently, would be of no benefit on the home market. On the other hand every general increase in the customs tariff will, inevitably, increase the cost of producing those farm products which constitute our main exports, and as a result, reduce or eliminate the farmers' margin of profit. Mr.

Shaw's proposal is for purely sectional and class legislation. It would be detrimental to Canada economically and serve to accentuate the present unrest.

There is no royal road to the correction of our present trade conditions. The situation is world-wide. Manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and farmers are all suffering, but the farmers are suffering more severely. Trade cannot revive completely until the European situation becomes more nearly normal. In the meantime, however, manufacturers must do, and undoubtedly are doing, what the farmers are doing, namely, cutting down their cost of production to the very minimum by every possible means. It is of no use to attempt to build up a great nation by saddling the economic burdens upon one section of the people. Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and farmers are all essential to the proper development of the country. The manufacturers already enjoy very decided benefits through the customs tariff which are an economic handicap to the farmer. To suggest that those burdens should be increased to the further detriment of the farmer is a proposal that we do not believe will receive the serious sanction of the rank and file of the manufacturers of Canada. The wisest and the surest way to re-establish prosperity in Canada is to put agriculture on its feet first. Give the farmers an opportunity to produce at a reasonable margin of profit and business everywhere will pick up. When the farmers' purchasing power is re-established every industry in Canada will flourish, but without the purchasing power of the farmer there can be no prosperity in the Dominion.

Alberta Did Better

The people of Manitoba have decided emphatically in favor of government controlled sale of liquor, yet, thanks to the wisdom of the Manitoba legislature, they will be called upon to vote again on July 11 on the Beer and Wine Bill. A second vote is a perfectly needless and useless expenditure of probably

\$50,000. Both bills should have been voted upon at the same time and the whole matter effectively settled with a large saving of money.

Alberta had a somewhat similar problem and decided to vote on all the questions at one time on November 5. The four questions upon which the Alberta people will vote on that date are as follows:

A. Prohibition: Meaning thereby a continuation and development of the present legislation, that is the abolition of the sale of all liquors other than for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and scientific purposes.

B. Licensed sale of beer: Meaning thereby the sale of beer in licensed hotels and other premises as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

C. Government sale of beer: Meaning thereby the sale of beer by or through government vendors for consumption in private residences under government control and regulation.

D. Government sale of all-liquors: Meaning thereby the sale of all liquors by or through government vendors—beer to be consumed on licensed premises and in private residences—wines and spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the government under government control and regulation.

The Alberta voter will vote on these systems in the order of his choice, that is, he will put the figure 1 opposite the system he prefers most, the figure 2 opposite the system he would next prefer, and so on. In the counting of the votes, if no system has an absolute majority of first choice, the system getting the smallest number of first choices will be eliminated and the second choices on the ballot papers, as indicated by the voters, will be distributed among the remaining systems. If no system has a majority after that process the next lowest will be eliminated and the alternative choices distributed and the result will be a majority for one of the systems and the vote will precisely reflect the opinion of the majority of the voters.

It is to be hoped that those members of the Manitoba legislature who forced two votes on the province will gather some wisdom from this experience, which may save the province some money in the future.



Father Has To Be A Good Carver

The Boss Don't Like Cows

And the Hired Man Takes a Minute Off to Explain the Reason Why---By Peter Macdonald

WE were just lying down inside the stable on some fresh straw to keep out of the simmering heat till time for pulling out. It was gettin' pretty close to one o'clock, and I figgered if I could start an argument of some kind, the boss wouldn't notice the time passing by. We hadn't threshed out the Beer and Wine League Bill for two or three days and I was just goin' to make a start on that when the boss says:

"Pete," says he, "takin' cows right through, one year with another, they're a blamed nuisance. The best you can say for them is that they keep the house goin' when the wheat crop is no good, but in all the years I've kept 'em, I'll bet you right now I'm behind. It makes me plumb sick some of the stuff you read in the farm papers and government bulletins about how much money you can make out of dairyin'. Some of them white collar artists ought to try it just once. They don't know what it is to sit quiet with the mosquitoes chewin' your neck and you tryin' to co-operate peacefully with a fresh heifer who is bound to put her foot in your vest pocket. If it wasn't for the Mrs. everlastingly worrying about the next crop long before it is seeded, I wouldn't have a cow on the place."

The boss has a way of thinking that if a \$30 cow is a money-losing proposition, a \$200 cow would put a man in the poor-house inside of a year. I was dopin' out an answer to keep him talking cow, for he was warming up to the subject good, and I figgered it would last for fifteen minutes anyway, when all of a sudden something happened.

The cows was all out in the yard and one of them had been flirting with the garden fence. To tell the truth the fence was in such rotten shape that it wouldn't even stop the Russian thistles from blowing through, and this cow got a sight of the young cabbages inside which was too much for her. Now them cabbages wasn't much good. There'd been too many butterflies and grubs feedin' on 'em to suit me, and I was kind of hopin' that the cow could of cleaned 'em up before the boss caught sight of her.

But the boss let a yell out of him like a tom-cat in a silage cutter, picked up a piece of green poplar and lit out after that cow. And the bellows and bawls that came out of that garden would make you think you was in Mexico of a Sunday afternoon, watching the national pastime.

PRETTY soon the boss came back to the barn breathing pretty hard and threw the poplar into a corner, saying he'd have it handy for milking time. He looked so mad, I thought it would be good policy to hook up, so I starts to shuffle along. When I got up, I ketched a sight of the cow and she looked that scared that she was like to jump over the barn if anyone within a mile made the least motion.

"I'm through with 'em—absolutely through! That's the way with the dog-gone varmints as soon as you take your eyes off them," begins the boss. "They'd come into the house and eat the women's ferns and begonias if you didn't keep the door locked. The only place to keep cows is on a prison farm where you have guards with rifles to watch 'em. The dirty, glutinous thieves! I've a good mind to sell every last one and get some mountain goats instead. Leastwise they wouldn't eat the potatoes off the kitchen range."

I'd seen this kind of performance before, and I knowed he wouldn't sell 'em after the Mrs. had talked to him, but I tried him with this:

"Thompson wants to buy some more cows. He's makin' money out of the little bunch he's got. Why don't you sell 'em to him?"

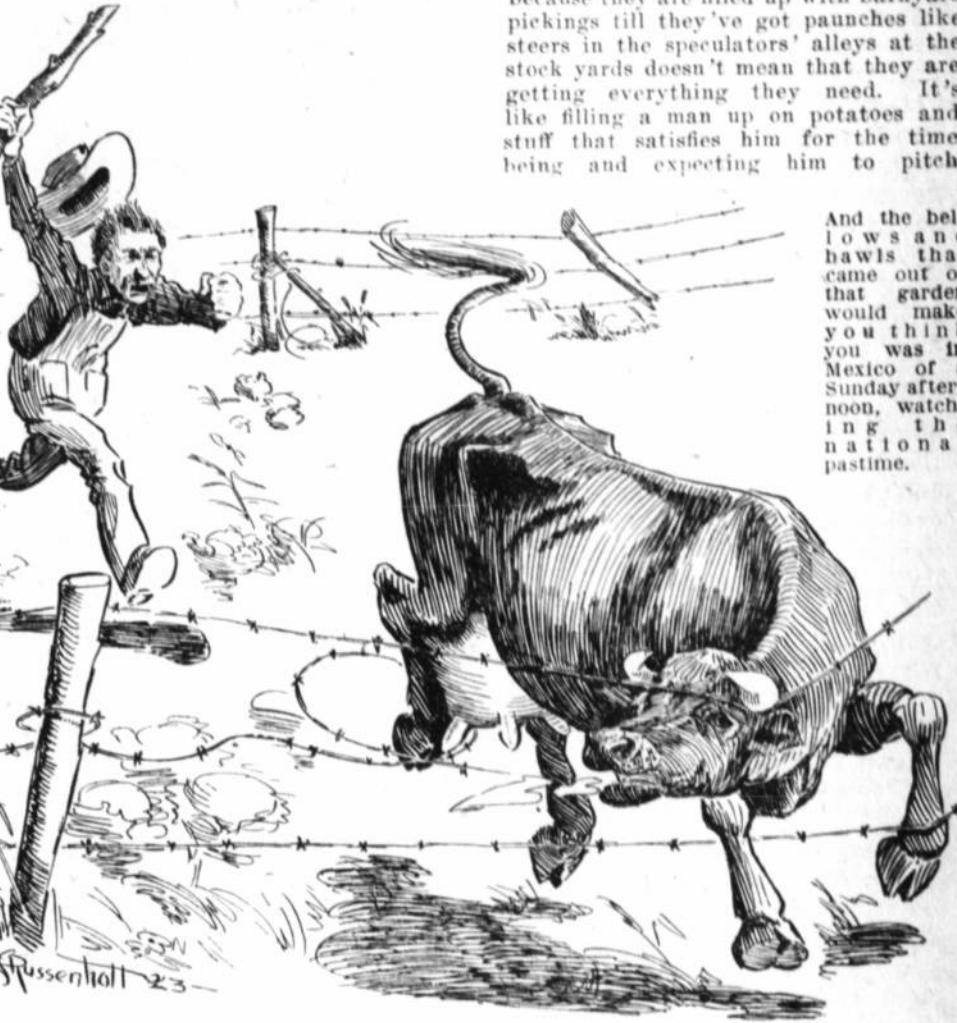
He was mad enough before, but that just sent him crazy. "I ain't asking you were I ought to sell 'em. Them thieving tail-switchers don't deserve nothin' better than a butcher's axe. And besides, you don't need to chuck it up to me again about Thompson

makin' money off his cows. He's just one of them lucky fools that would make money out of anything. He's just hung over with horse-shoes, he is."

"Well," I says, "he's had his bumps just the same as everyone else here in this neighborhood. He didn't seem to have much better luck than any of you fellows till he built that silo and bought that pure-bred bull the rest of you had so much to say about. I worked with Thompson when he was doing the same as all the rest of the neighborhood and I never seen no signs of luck more than what you got here."

I won't put down what he said as he made a vicious pass at one of the barn cats that came purring round his legs. After that he said, "If your head had length according to thickness, they'd have put your statue in the parliament buildings along with Moses and Sullivan. Get hooked up and get that summerfallow harrowed. It's the first day this week it hasn't been drifting, and we'll get some of those weeds out while we can see to drive."

"Well—there wasn't any sense talking any more to a man in that frame of mind, besides it was nearly two o'clock, so I hooked up the colts and started out. I sure was glad to get a quiet day to do that harrowing, and I couldn't help thinking as I was riding along that Thompson had handled this soil drifting business a whole lot better than the boss. They'd laughed at him when he first sowed brome grass, and when he put in his first five acres of corn they told him that it was alright for a hobby, so long as he didn't have to leave his summerfallow to go scratching weeds around the corn stalks. But I noticed that his fences didn't get buried like the rest of them do (the lower strand on ours is nearly covered now), and the road round his place was passable, but take ours now, all the cars come past our east fence on low because it



is drifted clear across to Simpson's side.

* * *

WELL, I got thinking some more about them cows. There was four of them all together. They didn't just look like milk cows, and I couldn't figger out why neither. They were off of good stock too, the same stock that Jeff Bartlett had brought from Ontario years ago, some right good Durham blood, and there was lots of good cattle in the settlement related to them. I guess it was the feed they got. Lots of times before the boss took to keeping a man all winter, the Mrs. was making butter when them cows was lickin' snow and living off a straw stack. They only got grain when they were sick or somethin', and all the hay they got was what came out of the horses' mangers. If it wasn't for the wild oats and stuff they got in the fall that put them in good shape, I don't see how they could get through the winters and keep on givin' milk.

sheaves all day without meat. It can't be done.

That's where Thompson gets ahead of these other fellows. He's got a nice little field of alfalfa, some brome hay, and that silo of his has something in it all the year round, and he's not afraid to give the cows a little grain once in a while. Some says he even buys some cake sort of stuff to give them. And believe you me, Thompson is just as close-fisted as any of them, and he wouldn't put a nickel's worth of stuff into a cow if he wasn't all-fired sure of getting six cents out of her.

Then there's a difference in the ways cows is handled. You can't make me believe that a cow is built just that height so as to be handy to kick in the ribs. I never could see anything in that poplar club argument.

If a cow is ornery, there's usually some reason, and if you go to mauling her you just make it worse. You can't cure a fidgety cow by stroking her with a lead pipe. Might just as well throw a brick at the binder knotter when it isn't working right.

Then Thompson never lets his cows stand out in the cold and shiver. The boss talks a lot about hardy stock. Well maybe he's right, he's full of notions he got when pole stables were a luxury for cattle and electric lights in farm houses unknown. To my way of thinking if he wants to keep hardy milk cows, he'll have to be satisfied with coal oil lamps, them kind of things go together. Mrs. Thompson was mighty glad when her husband put up the modern barn. She knew that meant electric lights for her and that Thompson would make the cattle pay for it. These hardy cows of the bosses wouldn't pay for candles. He's right, they cost him money to keep.

The whole thing looks like this to me. And mind you I got a lot of respect for the boss. He's been a working fool in his day but I don't feel that he is keeping up to the times. He's treated me white and I got nothing to say against him, but I sure do believe if he treated them cows better and gave them a chance by putting some good feed into them they'd pay. Leastwise three of them would, I'm not so sure about the longhomed heifer, but I'd find out if she was mine.

The Oleomargarine Debate

For the Second Successive Year House Fills Seventy Pages of Hansard Over the Expediency of Allowing Manufacture and Sale of Oleo—Vote Cuts Across All Party Lines

JUNE 8 was Oleo day at Ottawa. On the motion introduced by W. F. Carroll (Cape Breton South and Richmond), to permit the manufacture, importation and sale of Oleo, and the amendments relating thereto, thirty members spoke, and the voting stage was not reached till 2:30 a.m.

In brief the history of Oleo in Canada is as follows: Until 1917 Oleomargarine was absolutely excluded from the Canadian market. In that year, owing to the great shortage of fats the world over, an order-in-council was passed allowing its unrestricted manufacture and sale. The dairy interests acquiesced in this relaxation of the prohibition on the ground of war-time necessity, but only on condition that after the return to normal, the restrictions would be re-imposed. In 1919 the order-in-council was merged into a statute, continuing, temporarily, the right to manufacture and trade in Oleo.

An extension of time was granted by further legislation enacted in 1922. The resolution of Mr. Carroll sought to make permanent the provisions now in force, but due to expire in October of this year, in which event the pre-war status forbidding production, import and sale would be reverted to.

In submitting the resolution, Mr. Carroll deposed that Oleo was a wholesome article of food, that the surveillance provided by the department, which regulates the conditions under which it is manufactured, fully protected the public, and that it was wrong in principle for parliament to prevent people from obtaining a commodity of this character if they wished for it. "If we are," said he, "then it is just as well that parliament should say tomorrow to the people that they shall not use Oleo unless they are up to standard. . . ."

Continued on Page 11

A One-Ring Comedy

By John Cameron Martin

THE scene of this story was a place of five thousand population more or less, in the area bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the forty-ninth parallel and on the north by James Oliver Curwood.

It is possible to be more explicit in the matter of time since the digits of that year will be found engraved on the hearts of so many people. It was the year when the unearned increment was the chief commodity of barter and sale; when the owner of a few town lots awoke to find himself rated rich overnight; when one bought a lot in the morning for a thousand dollars (which one probably didn't have), and sold it in the afternoon for two thousand dollars (which one probably was never to get). There is a lesson concealed there somewhere on the power of thought, the magic of the mind. In those halcyon days the shop-girls handbag contained her powder-puff, her reserve supply of chewing-gum and an agreement for sale of land. Even the churches were into the game—but all that is as a tale that is told. Had there been no boom I would not have gone West, nor would I have met Nell Blake.

Nell was the product of the West and of an eastern finishing school. All the conventional accomplishments and more than the usual good looks left her natural and unspoiled. The frankness of her manner and the level gaze of her clear eyes were convincing proof that her good-will was worth having and that loyalty was her outstanding characteristic. To describe her more fully would be to rhapsodize—she was just a mighty nice girl. Her father had come West by the C.P.R. as far as it would take him at the time and by ox team the rest of the way. He had then engaged in his calling of brick-layer through years when the fastest man set the pace, and being himself usually fastest, had graduated into a successful builder.

She was a mighty nice girl and I envied Fred Douglas, with whom I shared rooms. For while nothing had been announced, Douglas had told me confidentially that he and Nell were engaged.

But one night not long afterwards I came home late to find him sitting in the glow of the firelight apparently in a very contemplative mood.

"I'm in a deuce of a mess, old man," he said.

He raised his left hand and looked at it intently, turning it slowly until I remarked the absence of a diamond ring which he usually wore. I had often admired the ring; its old-fashioned setting seemed to enhance the size and purity of the stone.

"In my usual fool fashion," he went on in answer to my casual enquiry, "I got into too rich a game at the club to-night and when I cashed in I found that I owed Collins considerably more money than I had about me. You know him—a bit of a bounder at best. Well, to-night he was just tipsy enough to be nasty. I gave him an I.O.U., but he wasn't satisfied with that—nothing would do but that he should have my ring as security. I gave it to him because I could see that he was bent on making a scene. The other fellows—"

"I don't see where that puts you in any mess," I interrupted. "If the house committee took it up I should think that Collins would be the one in trouble."

"Just what I was going to say. The other fellows were so disgusted that they wanted to complain to the committee. Perhaps they have. But that doesn't help me. You see, that isn't a real diamond at all, but only one of the kind you find advertised on the backs of the cheap magazines—'Buy to-day, a year to pay. A dollar down and fifty cents a month. Your money back if anyone can tell it from the real thing.'"

I nodded.

"My old dad won it in a pot in the early days in the Yukon, against four hundred dollars of his money, he told me. When the game was over the man

who staked it set up a big laugh and offered to buy it back for twelve dollars. But dad would never part with his 'sucker ring' as he called it. Just before he died he passed it on to me, not so much for its value, he said, as for a reminder."

"But still," I argued, "I don't see that you're in any difficulty. You didn't represent the ring to be of any value, and if Collins demanded it he got what he asked for. Anyway, I don't suppose that you lost any more than you can afford to pay."

"It isn't that. What I expect is that, having demanded it, he'll be just low-down enough to get it valued and then talk his head off. And that isn't all. To tell you the whole truth I promised Miss Blake to get it reset as her engagement ring." He smiled ruefully. "Of course I meant to tell her what it was and have given her a real ring. It isn't the value I care about, but I'm afraid I won't get it back from Collins before he makes more trouble." He rose and knocked the ashes from his pipe. "Oh, well," he concluded, "there's no use worrying. After all, if it's gone, it went out of the family the way it came in."

I knew Douglas far too well to believe that he was hinting at a loan of money to pay a gambling debt. He was able to look after himself so far as that was concerned; and I quite shared his feelings that the difficulty lay with Collins.

Collins was a little red-headed, rat-faced man—an Englishman by the way who had lately been making a good deal of money in real estate. He was one of the fortunate ones and plumed himself accordingly. Some people remembered his delivering milk at their back doors before his dairy pasture became an annex. But they did not remember it openly, because our town was a great place to take people at their own valuation of themselves. Indeed, it is worth recording that, in the wake of our inflated prosperity, there sprang up in our town a social set founded, not on wealth—for none was independent—not in family nor breeding and not on education or ability. One old lady disgustedly averred that the common bond was 'nerve.' As against these there were the old-timers, conservative—"slow" the others called them—and cautious. They were apt, even while some of them benefited, to look askance upon the orgy of speculation going on around them, for bitter experience had made them skeptical whether any good thing could come out of the prairie. The two groups mingled on sufferance, both ways.

Collins belonged unmistakably, even prominently, to the first set, while Nell Blake and Douglas, were of the second. Still, I had thought at times that Collins admired her, that Douglas might even find him a rival, for he had a way with him when he liked. I suspected too that a spirit of rivalry had helped to bring out the scene at the club. And even though the course of Douglas' true love so far ran smooth, I had no doubt that Collins' little two-by-four soul would gloat over any advantage which the secret of the ring

might give him, assuming of course that he discovered it.

During the next few days I did not see Douglas and had little time to think of his perplexities. But when we met at the end of the week, he was wearing an expression such as one might expect to see on Macaulay's New Zealander viewing the sack of London. His florid, boyish face was clouded and his good-humored mouth was as nearly drooping as I ever saw it.

"Have you got the crown jewels out of hock yet?" I enquired tactfully.

The gaze he turned on me was full of reproach. "I'm in a worse mess than ever," he said. "I was out of town the day after I told you about it, but the next evening I called up and asked Nell if I might go over. She said 'If you like,' but the way she said it told me that something was wrong. And when I got there I noticed at once that she was wearing that confounded ring. The worst of it was she made good and sure I did see it. I guess I turned forty colors, and

K. ALLEN



that didn't help me any.

"Don't you like my new ring?" she asked.

"Yes," said I, "but its on the wrong hand. The left hand is the right hand."

"Then she froze silder than ever. 'Please don't be flippant,' she said. 'Does it occur to you that you owe me something in the nature of an explanation?'"

"I hadn't quite caught my feet so I asked her a question, 'Which would you rather I'd do. Give you something in the nature of an explanation, or tell you the truth?'"

"Whichever you prefer," she answered. "The one is likely to be quite as satisfactory as the other."

"I'll tell you," I decided suddenly, "if you'll tell me something first. Does that ring mean anything between you and Collins?'"

"It was a foolish question and I got what I deserved. 'You are assuming a good deal in asking that,' she answered. 'At least you might have known that I wouldn't engage myself to two men at once.'"

"You see I wasn't getting much encouragement. In fact, I seemed to get a worse chill every time I spoke, but finally I told her how it had gone out of my possession. She didn't say anything—just sat and tapped the floor with her foot. When I finished I asked her how it came about that she was wearing the ring.

"My father lent it to me. He got

it from Mr. Collins,' she explained, 'in a deal for a block of lots."

"I could feel my hair rise. 'Do you know how much he took it for?'" I asked.

"Twelve hundred dollars," she told me. "Then my hair went up the rest of the way."

I could not help laughing at his woe-begone face. Douglas smiled too, but not successfully.

"I said to her," he resumed, "that of course I would have to make good to her father. But she turned even that against me. She said it didn't surprise her that I should consider his position before hers, since I had been so flippant with her—or something to that effect, which wasn't like her. I said, 'Now you're being unfair,' and then I thought I'd better come away."

He sat a moment in thought. "If I had thought," he burst out, "that Collins would do anything like that I'd have stayed at home the next day and paid him. But it's too late for that now."

"I don't see why," said I. "But first, Miss Blake didn't actually break your engagement did she?"

"Well," doubtfully, "not in so many words. But what else can I infer?"

"Nonsense, man. Never say die till you're dead. There's only one course for you that I can see and that is to take your pride in your hands and make the round. Go to Collins in the morning and pay him—make him give up that block. You will then proceed to Blake and square it with him. Then, if Miss Blake is willing, go and get a real diamond set in the ring for her. It's going to cost you something but it's the only way."

Douglas was unconvinced. "It may be easier said than done," he rejoined. "But we'll try it anyhow. I wish, though, that you'd come with me to see Collins. I may need a second."

I retired with the satisfied feeling of one accustomed to the cutting of the Gordian knots. The course I had outlined seemed to me simple and yet comprehensive; what I did not foresee was that Nell's sense of justice would overcome her pique and that she would try to right matters in her own way. Yet that, although we did not learn it till afterwards, was what happened.

Collins' office was carpeted and had a mahogany desk covered with a slab of plate glass. A number of hunting scenes adorned the walls, intended, no doubt, to impress the colonials with the owner's presumable antecedents. The question of colonial status would have been to Collins' mind not so much a question as an impertinence. He greeted us brusquely when we had penetrated to this sanctum.

Douglas wasted no time in preliminaries. "I've come to pay you what you won the other night, and get my ring," he began.

"But I haven't it," said Collins. "I used it in a deal. I'm satisfied." He waved his hand airily.

"We know about that deal. You can leave it to me to fix it without it's costing you anything." He drew some papers from his pocket. "Here is a cheque for two hundred dollars, a receipt for that amount, and a quit claim deed of the block you bought. If you'll take the cheque, sign the others, and give us your agreement with Blake, we'll be on our way."

"What sort of bluff is this?" Collins demanded.

"No bluff at all. The trouble is that the ring is not genuine."

Collins' eyes narrowed. He decided that it was his cue to be haughty. "Ah, the truth at last. I suppose it conforms with your peculiar standards to pay a debt of honor with a spurious ring."

Douglas' face flushed. I took up the running.

"But there are some things you shouldn't forget, Mr. Collins. That ring was not given to you in payment,

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The Wheat Growers Outlook

A. J. McPhail, Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Surveys the Economic Situation, and Charts a Course of Action Essential for the Return of Prosperity to the West

IT has become a truism in the West to say that agriculture is the basic industry of the country. Yet, although in the West men in all walks of life subscribe to that opinion, an observing and disinterested stranger travelling through Canada would wonder if the people who have had the visible or invisible power to guide the ship of state, and fix the policies of the country, really have considered the industry of agriculture as being one of very much importance in the life of the country. If we are to judge by the condition in which agriculture finds itself today, we must conclude that the fiscal policy of the country which was decided on in 1879, and which has been consistently followed out since that time, was formed with very little regard to the welfare and prosperity of this industry, on which the prosperity of every other industry depends.

We have been putting secondary things first, and first things last in Canada. Our national policy would indicate that the people of this country were of the opinion that the prosperity of the country depends on the building up of great industrial centres. We must have prosperous manufacturing establishments. We must ensure our banking institutions and transportation companies profitable returns on their investments. All these things must come first. If there is anything left for the people who are engaged in the industry that makes these other institutions possible, well and good, if not, well, the farmer must not complain. He must be optimistic and hope for better things in the future. If he works ten to fifteen hours a day and at the end of the year finds he has not made enough to pay expenses, he must look cheerful, or he is in great danger of being called a pessimist or a knocker of the country.

The Fundamental Injustice

Perhaps one of the greatest factors in the high cost to the farmer of the articles in every day use, is the customs tariff. There is very little difference of opinion regarding this important question in Western Canada today. The principle of protection in our custom tariff is looked upon by the majority of people in the West, irrespective of past party affiliations, as one of the most iniquitous and harmful features of national policy. The farmer of the West feels very strongly the impossibility of his present position. He sells his products in the markets of the world in open competition with similar products grown in other countries, while on the other hand he is compelled to buy the implements of production and most of the necessities of life in a protected and restricted market.

The farmers of the West are not going to continue indefinitely to be hewers of wood and carriers of water for eastern manufacturers. The western farmer may be long-suffering, but he is not going to tolerate forever a condition of affairs that compels him to buy his goods where they cost the most money, while he has to sell his products in open competition in the markets of the world. If he is not given treatment that is, in some measure, fair and just in the parliament of Canada he will be forced to seek relief in a manner that will be very distasteful to the interests that are now preying on him, and compel them to find new fields for their wares. These interests will find that the people of Western Canada will be under the necessity of protecting themselves in a manner that will, beyond question, safeguard them against continued exploitation on the part of Eastern Canada. Loyalty to the British Empire does not, by any means, involve subservience on the part of the people of Western Canada to eastern financial and industrial interests.

Transportation

Perhaps the greatest burden next to the protective tariff that the farmer has to bear, is the cost of transportation. Although the price the farmer is

compelled to accept for his products is much the same in dollars and cents as compared with the price he received in 1913, he has to pay a great deal more in transportation charges than he did before the war. In 1913 the carrying charge on a bushel of wheat from Ft. William to Montreal by the all-water route was close to six cents per bushel. During recent years the charge for the same service has averaged 10 cents, water transportation. The cost per bushel last fall rose as high as 20 cents and over from Ft. William to Montreal. From Montreal to Liverpool this last season the carrying charge on a bushel of wheat was 12 cents in comparison to 3.51 cents in 1910, 4.62 cents in 1911, and 7.43 cents in 1912.

The price charged by transportation companies for their services is, in some instances at least, 100 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the farmer has to

take the same price for his products. The following was the average price the farmer received for his grain in Saskatchewan in 1913: Wheat 71c, oats 25c, barley 30c, flax 95c as compared with the following for 1921: Wheat 76, oats 24c, barley 36, flax \$1.38; potatoes, 1913, 47c per bushel; potatoes, 1921, 50c per bushel.

According to the Canada Year Book, steers were sold at an average price of \$37.50 in 1913, as compared with \$35 in 1921.

It is rather significant to note that although the farmer only got five cents per bushel more for his wheat in 1921 over 1913, that flour was \$4.80 and over per hundred pounds in 1921, compared with \$3.20 in 1913. Although the price the farmer received for his cattle in 1921 was less than in 1913, yet the cost of sirloin steak was 44.4 in 1913, compared with 54.6 in January 1922. An eight-foot binder costing \$168 in 1913, in Regina, will cost the farmer \$280 in 1923; twenty-section mower, 1913, \$59.60; twenty-section mower, 1923, \$99; twenty-double-dise drill, 1913, \$143; twenty-double-dise drill, 1923, \$240; 34-inch wagon, 1913, \$71; 34-inch wagon, 1923, \$136; 14-inch gang plow,

1913, \$82; 14-inch gang plow, 1923, \$158.

Wages and Salaries

In 1911 the cost of farm labor in Saskatchewan was \$200 per year. In 1913, \$36 to \$40 per month for the summer months.

In 1922, farmers paid \$360 to \$400 per year and from \$45 to \$60 per month for the summer months.

Common city labor in 1913 was being paid 25c per hour as compared with 50c per hour in 1922.

Male school teachers received an average salary in Saskatchewan in 1913 of \$942.50, as compared with \$1,553.66 in 1921. Female teachers received average salaries in 1913 of \$748.85 as compared with \$1,326.33 in 1921.

Now for some of the other necessities on the farm. If we take the figure 174 as being the cost of lumber in 1913, the price in 1923 would be represented by 334, almost 100 per cent. increase. If 139 represents the price of furniture in 1913, 228 would represent the price in 1923. Kitchen furnishings are represented by 120 in 1913, as compared with 261 in 1923.

Although the price the farmer received for his wool in 1913 was much the same as in 1922, the price of the finished

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Every year the old binder falls off a bit more in efficiency. The owner hardly realizes the gradual decline. Finally comes a time when the risk is too great. Poor cutting, faulty binding, clogged elevators, heavy draft, delays, emergency repairs, lost bushels and loss of temper—these are incidents of the harvest with a worn-out binder.

In the meantime the new McCormick or Deering binder goes into neighboring fields and surprises and pleases its owners in a hundred different details. If you haven't seen the perfected binder of 1923

you can't realize what a vastly improved harvester it is. You will find it a marvel of skill and good workmanship, simpler, better made, easier to handle, and ready for many years of good service.

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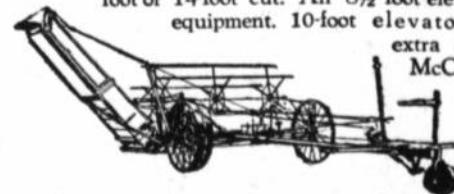
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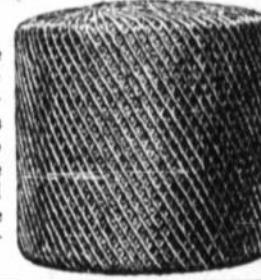
McCormick-Deering Headers

McCormick-Deering Headers are built in two sizes: 12-foot or 14-foot cut. An 8½ foot elevator is regular equipment. 10-foot elevator furnished at extra cost. Ask the McCormick-Deering agent about these headers.

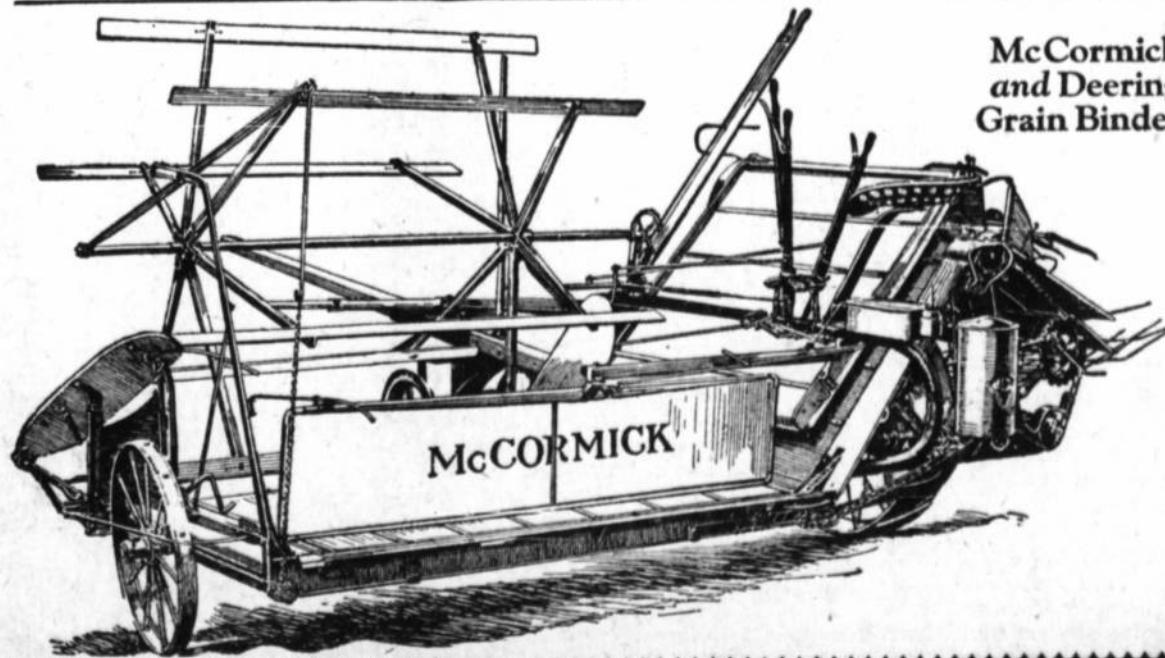


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Safeguard the harvest by the use of strictly high-grade twine—McCormick, Deering, International—made now in the famous "Big Ball" winding in which 6 balls do the work of 10 of the old style. Balls are of the old size but have 66 per cent more footage. Arrange for delivery before harvest time.



McCormick and Deering Grain Binders



Perhaps the greatest burden next to the protective tariff that the farmer has to bear, is the cost of transportation. Although the price the farmer is



"Like the old gray mule —they never die"

Mr. Wesley Overton, Bridgeport, Oklahoma, owns four OILPULLS. In a recent letter he says, "I have put these OILPULLS in places where a good horse could not go and they pulled out easily. They are a good investment. I have never found an OILPULL in the scrap pile. They seem to be 'like the old gray mule—they never die.'"

Long life is only one result that comes from the careful building of the OILPULL. Letters received from every section of the country mention this. But there also are thousands of other letters which point out the unusual dependability—the great saving in fuel—the remarkably low upkeep cost—farmers are experiencing. All are largely the result of Triple Heat Control, dual lubrication and other OILPULL features. We have pointed these things out to you for some time. These letters give the verdict of the farmer himself—the man who has used the OILPULL and knows from experience.

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No matter where you are located we can send you letters from your district—maybe from neighbors—who have used and proved out the OILPULL. Read these letters. They are interesting. They are convincing. They tell the story of the OILPULL from YOUR side. Just ask us to send along the letter. We will include our new booklet on Triple Heat Control and other interesting literature.

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product, woolen goods, to the farmer was 225 in 1923 as compared with 124 in 1913.

The price of hides to the farmer in 1923 was 135 as compared to 184 in 1913, yet the cost of leather in 1923 was higher than in 1913, 169 in 1923 as compared to 152 in 1913. Boots and shoes cost the consumer 207 in 1923 as compared with 146 in 1913.

A threshing separator costing \$1,200 in 1913 would cost in 1923, \$1,650, and a steam engine, 25 h.p., costing \$3,100 in 1913 would cost \$4,100 in 1923.

Stock threshing cost the farmer 8½ cents to 9 cents in 1913 per bushel for wheat, and 12 to 15 cents per bushel in 1922.

The average taxes per quarter-section in Saskatchewan in 1916 were \$23.85 as compared with \$44.39 in 1922.

The Outlook

In view of the present state of affairs as indicated by the foregoing information, it is little wonder the western farmer is not in a particularly cheerful mood just now, and does not feel very optimistic regarding the future of agriculture. The wonder is not, why are many dissatisfied and leaving the farms,

but how can any man continue to hold on and farm under such conditions. Many are holding on in the hope that something will be done that will enable them to continue and some time farm at a profit.

We are laboring in the western country under some great natural disadvantages, amongst them being distance from the ultimate market in which we must find sale for our most important products. We have also to contend with a very serious handicap in the rigors of a northern climate. If, in addition to these serious natural drawbacks which are very difficult to overcome, we are going to continue to add the weight of unnatural and artificial handicaps we will make it impossible for people to build homes and maintain themselves in ordinary comfort in the country.

There are a few things which the farmers of Western Canada demand and which they consider absolutely essential if the future of Western Canada is to be assured as a country in which men and women can continue to live and build homes and raise families in reasonable comfort and decency. First: The protective principle in the tariff must be eliminated and an opportunity

given to the people of Western Canada to relieve themselves of the necessity of carrying the burden of business and manufacturing inefficiency resulting from the policy of artificially protecting industry through a tariff tax.

Second: Transportation charges, both rail and water, must be more effectively controlled in the interests of the people. The farmers of the West would consider as a necessary preliminary step in this direction the appointment of a board of railway commissioners who would deserve the confidence of the people, and who would have more regard for the true interests of all the people, and less regard for the dividends of capital invested in railway enterprises than the present members of the board would appear to possess.

Third: the farmers must be provided with the means of securing credit at a lower rate of interest than they are now compelled to pay. The present banking system was devised to serve the needs of business and commercial enterprises. Some system should be devised that would enable the farmer to secure credit for longer periods say, nine to twelve months for grain growers, and up to three years for stock growers. These

terms would represent the length of time for the farmer to make his turnover. At the present time the farmers of the West are paying from eight to ten per cent. interest on bank loans. No industry can long stand such interest charges. A noted Canadian financial authority who is connected with a number of the largest financial institutions in this country, made the statement recently that the institutions with which he is connected could not afford to pay more than four and a half to five per cent. interest for their money. If this is true, as it undoubtedly is, can farmers continue to pay interest charges which men in more profitable undertakings cannot afford to pay? The farmers do not require more credit, but they must have the credit they do get at a much lower cost.

The farmers of the West are turning to mixed farming just as quickly as economic conditions will warrant or permit, but it is significant to note that another great financial authority has recently made the statement that wheat is the basis of Canada's prosperity, and unless the growers of wheat can produce at a profit, and thus continue in business, no other industry in the country can prosper.

There can be little doubt in the minds of any who know the great productive capacity of the West, that under natural conditions there is a great future ahead of the country. But that future will not be realized under existing conditions. There is little use burying our heads in the sand and closing our eyes to the actual state of affairs and indulging in meaningless words of false optimism, as some who should know better, are doing. He is a true optimist who faces facts and uses every effort to bring to the attention of those in authority the truth, and as a result secures reforms that will remove the obstacles and burdens which now make successful farming impossible throughout the West generally.

Present conditions are not the fault of the country, or its lack of ability to produce wealth, but are largely caused by the unnatural handicaps spoken of before, which compel those engaged in this all-important industry to pay tribute to other classes. When the necessary reforms are an accomplished fact, and agriculture in reality recognized as the corner-stone of national prosperity, we can look forward with full confidence to the great future which, under these conditions, undoubtedly awaits this country.

Where C.P.R. is Controlled

That ownership of Canadian Pacific shares is becoming more widespread in Canada and that Canadians are steadily increasing their holdings of the shares of the company is indicated in an article in Greenshields Review. In the last issue of the publication a table is printed showing the number of shares held in various countries in 1921, and also in 1910. The figures for the latter year were given in an address by Lord Shaughnessy and the figures for 1921 were recently given by E. W. Beatty.

The majority of the shares of the Canadian Pacific were held in Britain until the days of the war, when British people were compelled to sacrifice. On the showing of 1921, the percentage of shares held in Britain was 47.80. The percentage held in Canada was 17.73, so that the holdings in these two countries constitute a majority of the shares by a considerable margin. It was stated during the war that the control of the railway had passed to the United States, but it is hardly probable that this was ever the case.

The table showing the number of shares held in the various countries in 1921 and in 1910 and the percentage in each year is as follows:

	March 1921	March 1910
	Shares	Shares
United Kingdom	1,242,837	1,170,000
Per cent.	47.80	65
Canada	460,838	180,000
Per cent.	17.73	10
United States	626,510	180,000
Per cent.	24.10	10
Other countries	269,815	270,000
Per cent.	10.37	15

Keep the water trough filled, and let the stock get to it during the day.

The Oleomargarine Debate

Continued from Page 7

The most telling case for the continuance of the use of Oleo was put forward by Hon. Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture in the late Meighen government. He spoke from the very strong position as a student of nutrition problems, and is, furthermore, a dairyman in his own constituency in Victoria, which would incline him, naturally, to the other side of the argument. The ex-minister dealt with the campaign carried on by dairymen to prove that butter was essentially more valuable as a food on account of its vitamin content. He cited a list of eminent authorities to show that Oleo, contrary to the representations of butter propagandists, was high in vitamins, whereas butter made in the winter time of a pale yellow color, was low in this vital food element. He pointed out that dairymen were allowed to color January butter to give it the appearance of June butter, and so to mislead as to its food value, while at the same time these interests were asking Oleo manufacturers to discolor a product that was made from yellow vegetable and animal oils so that it should not come into competition.

Dr. Tolmie cited statistics to show that in the years since the sale of Oleo had been permitted in Canada, the manufacture of butter had increased, while the manufacture and importation of Oleo had steadily decreased from 14,000,000 in 1918 to about 3,000,000 pounds in 1922. "In 1880, Denmark, one of the greatest dairy countries in the world exported 27,057,726 pounds of butter. In 1882 the first co-operative creamery was established and in the same year Oleomargarine factories were established in the country. Now, judging by the argument advanced by those people in Canada who are opposed to the manufacture and consumption of Oleomargarine in this country, we ought, naturally, to expect that Denmark's dairy industry would be absolutely ruined by this time through the manufacture of Oleomargarine in that country. Well, look into that question for just one moment. Denmark, in 1921, had increased her exports of butter to 199,584,863 pounds. On the other hand Canada, in 1880, exported 18,535,362 pounds of butter, while in 1922, the same country carefully protected against margarine up to 1918, had suffered a reduction in its exports of butter which then amounted to just 9,739,414 pounds." The member for Victoria city stated that the total amount of margarine consumed in Canada was about two per cent. of the butter consumption.

Oleo and Butter Prices

"The dairy industry of Canada," continued Dr. Tolmie, "has a hundred times more fear from the manufacture of poor butter than from the manufacture of Oleomargarine. The suggestion has been made that the sale of Oleomargarine affects dairy prices in this country. I do not think that its sale affects the price of butter here at all, for the reason that we get rid of our surplus in an export market. If the dairy industry of Canada is to increase we must develop our export market. Naturally, the price of butter in Canada is set by the price of butter in the market in which we dispose of our surplus product; and do not forget that butter is sold in a market where Oleomargarine also is sold in huge quantities. If we cannot compete with the little bit of Oleo sold here, how on earth can we ever hope to compete in the British market?"

"At the last session of the Alberta legislature a resolution was brought up to wipe out Oleomargarine. . . . That farmer's legislature voted it down by a majority of 30 to 12. I want to congratulate those farmers on the broad-minded view they took of the situation."

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Mr. Fielding observed that Canada was the only civilized country in the world which refuses to allow the use of Oleomargarine.

Mr. Lewis, Swift Current, expressed the wish that if the sale of Oleo were to be prohibited he hoped that its manufacture for export would still be allowed. This probably had its foundation in the evidence previously submitted by a member, to the effect that the sale of packing-house products to margarine manufacturers enhanced the price of beef carcasses. He had tried to purchase Oleo in the country stores in his constituency, and had not been able to do so, proving that Oleo did not come into competition with butter to the extent that its opponents believed.

Delivery to Enemy

Mr. Euler (Waterloo), had this to say: "We talk of protection, and there has been a good deal of criticism in this House with regard to the matter of high tariffs, or as it is sometimes called 'high protection.' Those who would prohibit the manufacture and sale of margarine go far beyond the limits of protection. They apparently believe in monopolies."

This was endorsed by Mr. McMaster (Brome), who added: "Let me say this—and I make the plea very strongly to those who agree with me on tariff matters—if you vote to eliminate Oleo, you are placing in the hands of the protectionists a rod for your own backs."

The burden of the argument against the manufacture and sale of Oleo was borne principally in the speeches of Messrs. Warner (Stratheona), Stansell (Elgin, East), McConica (Battleford), and Bouchard, formerly a professor in a Quebec agricultural college. Mr. Warner read from an extensive list of references to prove that butter was superior to Oleo as a food because of its vitamin content, evidence which was diametrically opposed to Dr. Tolmie's.

Mr. McConica answered those who charged the dairy interests with a desire to exclude Oleo because of the trade monopoly in their favor created thereby. He said Oleo was an imposition on the consumer and he was approaching the question solely from the standpoint of consumer protection.

Mr. Stansell took up the thread of the argument where these two speakers left off, arguing that dairymen had never objected to peanut butter, apple butter, or maple butter, because each of these had a distinct flavor of its own, and there was no fraudulent misrepresentation. He said that while it was true that only three plants in Canada, with an output of about 3,000,000 pounds, were now making it, if the trade were to be permanently legalized, more factories would be established and the unfair competition with a very important industry would be greatly increased.

Bird Objects to Cane

Mr. Bouchard drew a harrowing picture of children denied the vitamins in butter, and a member pleading on the other side pictured children whose parents were too poor to buy butter going without their margarine, but T. W. Bird, Nelson, in a short, sharp speech, flayed those who used sentimental arguments to decide a commercial proposition.

W. F. Kay (Mississquoi), brought in an amendment which was aimed to do away with the war-time and subsequent legislation, returning to the situation existing in 1917, after which the government could bring in a bill legalizing Oleo if they should so decide. Mr. Kay, supported by Mr. Forke and the premier, felt that a promise to the dairy interests was implied at the time Oleo was first admitted, and that this would implement that promise, leaving the government free to act in the future. Mr. Meighen, perceiving in this a loop hole for the government to escape by discussing the pledge rather than coming out into the open for or against Oleo, combatted the amendment in his most trueulent style, but the resolution was passed as amended, 125 to 54.

W. C. Good (Brantford), seeking to pin down the government, moved an amendment to the amendment, pledging the government to bring a bill in before the end of the session, but this was defeated.

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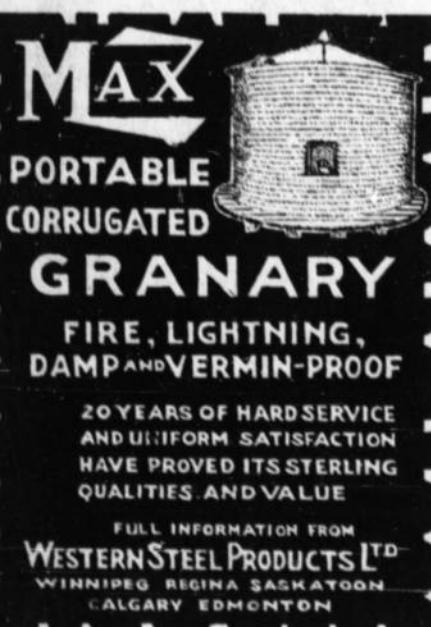
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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Alberta

Craigmyle D. A. Convention

The convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association, held in Delia, on June 2, was rather poorly attended, owing to a heavy rainstorm on the day previous. A number of resolutions were discussed with keen interest; those that were carried included one favoring a legal recall, requesting Central Office to secure the services of Aaron Sapiro in regard to co-operative marketing, asking that a plan of co-operative marketing be submitted to the locals. The convention decided also to hold a series of inter-local debates.

Addresses were given by G. A. Forster, M.L.A., who spoke on the enforcement of the Liquor Act and the provincial poultry marketing service; Mr. Hart, of the S. Hand Hills District Association, who spoke on co-operative marketing and the president, P. W. Billwiller, who emphasized the need for realization of individual responsibility.

Death of Harry T. Simpson

The death occurred on June 19, in the Hanna hospital, of Harry T. Simpson, who was an active worker in the U.F.A. movement in that district. He was a director of the Hand Hills Constituency Association, first vice-president of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association, and had been for the last three years president of the Hanna Co-operative Association.

Hand Hills Convention

The Hand Hills U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold its annual convention in the Patricia Hall, Hanna, on July 26, commencing at 10 a.m. An address on the Provincial Platform, and other matters, will be given by G. A. Forster, M.L.A.

Huxley to Grainger Convention

The Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Convention held at Carbon, on June 13, was attended by a very representative crowd, and was in every way a decided success. Almost the entire day was devoted to the forming of a co-operative marketing association.

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., gave an address dealing with livestock marketing conditions at Calgary and Edmonton, and the excessive feed rates charged. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., spoke on the general principles of co-operative marketing, and Mr. Burnett gave a brief account of the raisin growers' association of California.

Three Hills local presented a resolution asking that the egg and poultry marketing service be examined before the public accounts committee at the next session of the provincial legislature. This was carried.

The report of the co-operative committee appointed by a previous convention was read by Wm. Burns, and adopted. The reading of the proposed contract was followed by considerable discussion, and the following changes in the draft contract were decided on: The exclusion of pure-bred stock and seed grain from the compulsory pool; the exclusion of wheat as a compulsory commodity until 60 per cent. of the growers of Alberta decide otherwise.

A provisional board was then appointed with Mr. Claypool as secretary. The next convention will be held at Trochu, on July 27.

At the close of the convention a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies of Carbon and Swalwell for the refreshments provided.

Shipping Association Organized

The co-operative livestock shipping association, organized by twenty U.F.A. locals between Castor and Coronation, early in the spring, has to date shipped eighteen cars of cattle and hogs. The organization was effected jointly with

the U.G.G., who guarantee the salary of the shipper, Geo. E. Frick, of Coronation. This salary is returned in the commissions charged to the patrons. The officers of the association are: H. Sheardown, Bulwark, president; L. H. Woody, Coronation, vice-president; H. Gildemeester, Coronation, secretary-treasurer; and John Egger, Lake Thelma; P. Sturrock, Brownfield; J. F. Cameron, Fleet, and J. Hood, Castor, directors.

Little Bow Convention

The annual convention of the Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Vulcan, on July 25, commencing at 10 a.m. Locals will be represented by delegates in ratio of one delegate to five members. All U.F.A. members are urged to attend and take part in the discussions, although only delegates will vote.

U.F.A. Sunday at Carseland Bridge

A joint service was held on U.F.A. Sunday by the Carseland and Dalemead U.F.A. locals. The meeting, which was largely attended, was held at the Carseland Bridge, in the open air, and was addressed by W. B. Storm, of Dalemead, and Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, of Carseland. Mrs. M. M. King gave a solo, which was much appreciated.

Marketing Conference

At the last meeting of Melba local it was unanimously decided to endorse the suggestion made by Wintering Hills local that a marketing conference be called of the various farm organizations of the prairie provinces, with a view to engaging Aaron Sapiro to address the conference on co-operative grain marketing.

New Community Song Book

Central Office has secured a supply of a new Community Song Book, which contains the words and music of 126 songs and choruses. There are a number of well-known hymns and several patriotic songs, including O Canada. The first few lines of the index give a fair idea of the selection: Alice, Where Art Thou?; Aloha Oe; Annie Laurie; Abide With Me; Anvil Chorus; Auld Lang Syne; All Through the Night; Are You Sleeping (Round); Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party; Ah, I Have Sighed to Rest Me. This book, which would be very suitable for community singing at local meetings and social gatherings, can be obtained from Central Office for 40c., postpaid.

Reprinted Constitutions

Copies of the revised constitution are now available at Central Office. One copy has been forwarded to each local, free of charge. Additional copies can be secured at 10c. each, or \$1.00 per dozen.

Manitoba

Hog Grading

The committee on co-operative marketing wish to draw attention to the following corrections in the report on Hog Grading, issued some time ago:

The price of ear tags for marking hogs is \$2.60 per 100 instead of \$2.00.

These can be procured from the Director of Hog Graders, 304 Scott Block, Winnipeg. Cheques should be made payable to Account Livestock Branch, Ottawa.

Birnie U.F.M.

Birnie U.F.M. local at its last meeting took up the matter of the financial situation at Central office, and although the present membership stands at 43, it was decided to send the sum of \$60 to Central, to help maintain the work. The secretary of the local writes as follows: "I hope we will be able to send more money later on. I believe if we can't do anything else we ought to support our Central office, and we must do so if we intend to carry on. The Central

The Grain Growers' Guide

office is doing a great work and could do more if the finances were forthcoming. We wish you every success under the difficulties with which you are contending." Such spirit of loyalty to the association and determination to support it is very gratifying and encouraging. If 90 per cent. of our locals were minded that way the association would be many times the power it now is.

U.F.M. Windshield Badges

U.F.M. Central office has still on hand a supply of badges for the windshields of cars. They are supplied at 20c each, and are similar to the U.F.M. button in design with green and gold coloring. The badge is a very neat and attractive one and is very easy to adjust. Order yours today!

U.F.M. Midsummer Conventions

The Neepawa District Midsummer convention will be held at Edrana, on Monday, July 9. A good program is being arranged for, and one of the chief speakers will be the Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer.

The convention for Marquette District U.F.M. will be held in Strathclair, on Wednesday, July 18, commencing at 1.30 p.m. Many matters of vital interest, affecting the welfare of the association generally, will be discussed, and addresses given on various important questions.

Buttrum U.F.M. Holds Plowing Match

The second annual plowing match of the Buttrum local took place on June 21, on the farm of Wm. Fleming and proved very successful in spite of heavy showers. A large crowd of interested spectators watched the plowmen at work and the judging was done by Messrs. Elder of Rounthwaite. The following are the prize winners:

Men's—Gang Plows, 14-inch—1, J. Tucker, Margaret, 73½ points; special (Heider hitch), for best finish. 2, R. Campbell, Killarney, 67 points; special (4-horse steel doubletires); extra special, best all round 4-horse team in men's classes (case preserving fruit); also plowman coming from farthest distance (smoked ham). 3, S. Woodworth, Buttrum, 64 points; special, (neckyoke for straightness). 4, J. D. Armstrong, Dunrea, 62.

Men's—Gang Plow 12-inch—1, C. Lyons, Ninga, 68 points; special, covering of weeds (one bag bran, shorts and flour). 2, S. McDougall, Margaret, 66; special, best crown (pair plowshares).

Boys'—12-inch Gang Plow—1, Earl May, Ninga, 69 points; special (steel clad wagon set, donated by T. Eaton); extra special, best 4-horse team in boys' class (two gate fasteners). 2, A. McAulay, Buttrum, 71 points; special, covering weeds, (\$5.00).

Boys'—14-inch Gang Plows—J. Staples, Buttrum, 68½; special (steel clad wagon set, donated by T. Eaton).

Boys' 16 and under—12-inch Gang Plows—1, J. Lamb, Buttrum, 71 points; special, covering weeds (pair bridles); extra special, best boy's job on field (half-dozen silver spoons).

Tractors—1, R. Russell, Buttrum, 77 points; special, for best strike out (club bag); extra special (silver cup, donated by Buttrum U.F.M.). 2, R. Lamb, Buttrum, 70 points; special, covering of weeds (\$10, donated by Can. Packing Co.); extra special, first tractor finished (set of elevators). 3, H. B. Boulet, Dunrea, 68 points; special, for best finish (wagon set of doubletires and neckyoke).

An interesting series of sports was held consisting of foot races, slow auto races and baseball. Lunch was served by the ladies of Buttrum U.F.M.

Saskatchewan

Annual Convention Resolutions

A resolution dealing with the order of presentation of resolutions at the annual convention was passed by the Bapaume local, at Hoosier, last year, and has been re-affirmed at a recent meeting of the local. The resolution, which has been forwarded to the Central office by the secretary, F. B. Flower, is as follows, viz.:

"Whereas, so many resolutions are sent forward to the annual convention, it is impossible to deal with all of them, and,

Continued on Page 18

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Summer Fires Ruin Soil

There is a right and a wrong time to clear land with fire. The correct time is when the soil is moist.

In 1919 the Dominion Department of the Interior made an experimental spring-burn of land in northern Alberta. The area chosen was covered with scattered dead and green poplars, three to eight inches, with numerous areas of small windfall and clumps of poplar and willow brush. The spring was an ordinary one. Under these circumstances the cost of clearing was reduced 80 per cent. by one fire, yet it was claimed that the soil was not damaged even under the heaviest windfalls, where the fires were hottest.

On the other hand, during the droughty summer of 1922, widespread fires devastated the north country, killing large areas of merchantable conifers—some on land unfit for agriculture—and, worse still, destroying thousands of acres of vegetable mould, leaving behind a raw, crude subsoil on which only leguminous crops, such as vetch or pea-vine, could be expected to flourish. For crops other than legumes these hard-burned soils will be unproductive until restored by a long process of upbuilding, in which, by the way, sweet clover might play a useful part.

In certain districts of the Peace River country there are raw, hard-burned, rocky knolls or ridges of that character, as well as some draws, where the surface loam is thin. These commonly produce inferior crops.

It requires humus and plenty of it to

make a soil completely fertile. The usual five or six inches of fibrous black loam mould is a heritage of stored-up plant food awaiting the husbandman. Burn this and the soil is poor.

On the garden of the Beaverlodge Experimental Station is a patch where sods had been removed for roofing by an early pioneer. Six years' intensive treatment, with repeated heavy applications of manure, have never produced more than half a crop of vegetables on this land. The cream of the fertility had been skimmed off.

Forestry experts properly deplore the annual destruction in Canada of so much merchantable timber by fire. Even more deplorable is it to roast the fatness out of a good agricultural soil.

Let us clear land in the spring with controlled fire, but beware of summer fires as of a plague.—W. D. Albright, Beaverlodge, Alta.



46

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Gold Standard
"Chaffless" Coffee
THE Bodville Co. Ltd.

Opportunities in the Veterinary Profession

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Session Begins October 1, 1923

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The steel wheels which are 31 inches high with 2 1/2 in. face can be steered to follow crooked rows: also they can be set at any distance apart ranging from 28 to 44 inches. Controlling levers are convenient and easily operated, and as the draft is taken direct from the gangs the team is relieved of neck-weight.

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The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

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Recently wool sale application forms were mailed to 40,000 sheep owners in all parts of Canada. You Should Have One. If you have, please fill it in and mail at once; if not, write us or your nearest Sheep Breeders' Association.

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Permanently solve your summer time floor problem; adopt bright, cheery Linoleum for your floors. This attractive floor covering is long-wearing and soft and springy to walk on. It is stain-proof and non-absorbent and cannot hold dust or germs. No tiresome scrubbing and sweeping is required, a damp mop does all the work thoroughly. Dominion Linoleum makes a delightful, practical floor for any room or on the porch, at little cost.

There is a wide variety of patterns and colorings to choose from. Look for the strong canvas back when buying. All genuine DOMINION Linoleum has it.



A One-Ring Comedy

Continued from Page 8

but as security. And what would people think if they knew that you had turned it over at all, much less for six times its value? Does that conform with your peculiar standards?"

"That for what they think." Collins snapped his fingers. "If I can get twelve hundred dollars for something that cost me two hundred, why shouldn't I?"

"Good business," I laughed. "But there were a dozen fellows in the club who heard you demand it as security. You had no right to use it as your own. The law has some nasty things to say about conversion of that kind."

Collins turned to Douglas. "Does Blake know that ring isn't genuine?"

Douglas shook his head. "Then what guarantee have I that he won't come back at me?"

Without a word, and before I could gather my astonished muscles to interfere, Douglas flung himself across the desk and grabbed the speaker by the throat. There was a short and unequal struggle and then: "I'll teach you to take my word," growled Douglas. "Now you shrimp, when you get ready to sign, raise your arm."

But although Collins was too slight for the physical encounter, he was stubborn, and only when a rich purple began to replace the flush which suffused his face, did he slowly elevate his arm and grope for a pen.

We descended to the street and walked in silence, for some minutes. Then Douglas reflected, "Well, so far we've nothing to answer for but assault and duress. And I think the worst of it is over."

"Happy thought," said I, and went on for several steps before I noticed that he was not with me. I turned and saw him staring guiltily into Forrest, the jeweller's window, beyond which, as I found when I retraced my steps, stood Nell Blake in colloquy with old Forrest. He had a glass screwed in one eye and was examining something—undoubtedly Douglas' ring. Nell turned and saw us, seized the ring and left the shop. As she passed us with her head high, she gave us what might have proved under old Forrest's glass, to be a nod, but was barely visible to the naked eye.

Douglas faced me with a groan as we turned away. "The fat's in the fire," he said, "and the chimney's full of soot."

But we had not gone far when we heard a hail and in a moment old Forrest came up to us. He had been one of the earliest settlers in the place—a little round man with some sort of nervous affliction which caused him to use his whole face when he winked. At every blink his short moustache stood out like the bristles on a hat brush. Ordinarily he treated Douglas with the paternal familiarity of one who had known him since childhood, but just now he seemed much upset and the hat-brush effect was practically continuous.

"Whaddaye mean you young upstart," he sputtered, addressing Douglas, "insinuating that I don't know my business and getting me in wrong?"

Douglas held out his hand. "I weep for you" the Walrus said. "I deeply sympathize," he quoted. "If you're in wrong, I'm right with you. But try to control yourself long enough to tell me what in the devil you're blaming me for."

"Nell Blake came in here a few minutes ago with your ring and told me this young Collins had just called up her father and told him you said that stone was a fake."

"Well, what of it?" asked Douglas.

Forrest controlled himself with a visible effort. "Young man," he said, "I don't know what you're trying to put over but I want to tell you this. Your old father had me put that stone in that ring not long before he died, and it's just about as fine a rock as I've handled."

There were no taxis or street-cars in our town then. But there was a dray passing at the moment and Douglas jumped aboard. "See you later," he called to me. I saw him hand something green to the driver and heard him say, "Deliver me at Jimmy Blake's house and pretend there's a fire."

Douglas told me what happened at

that interview, but only in the strictest confidence. However, he asked me at the same time to be his best man, next day.

The block! Oh, they sold that to the Grand Northern for trackage and Fred's share went far towards a highly successful honeymoon.

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Tests have proved that The Grain Saving Wind Stacker in use save at least five million bushels of grain each year that would otherwise be wasted—blown to the stack and lost. And this amazing total is conservatively stated.

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THE
GRAIN SAVING
Wind Stacker

The Countrywoman

Test of An Educated Person

URING the month of June hundreds of young men and women took part in the convocation exercises of the various universities of Canada. A much larger number graduated from the universities of the United States, some of which have an enrollment of students that rivals in size the population of some of the smaller Canadian cities. Thousands of young men and women on the American continent, marched in cap and gown, befitting the solemn ceremony, to receive from the hands of university dignitaries the scroll of paper that told the degree they had earned.

There has been a strong movement for higher education during the last few years. Our universities are becoming crowded and there is a steady demand for larger buildings and a bigger staff of instructors. Young people spend from three to five years getting a special training to fit themselves for life. At the end of their course they step from the lecture room and testing laboratory into a world of men and affairs, and seek to adjust themselves to that world. They must test their knowledge and character in the practical school of life.

A professor in the Chicago University has recently prepared a list of questions which he believes to be a fair test of an educated person. They are:

"Has education given you sympathy with all good causes and made you espouse them?"

"Has it made you a brother to the weak?"

"Has it made you public spirited?"

"Have you learned how to make friends and to keep them?"

"Do you know what it is to be a friend yourself?"

"Can you look an honest man or a pure woman straight in the eye?"

"Do you see anything to love in a little child?"

"Will a lonely dog follow you in the street?"

"Do you think washing dishes and hoeing corn just as compatible with high thinking as piano-playing or golf?"

"Can you be happy alone?"

"Can you look on the world and see anything but dollars and cents?"

These questions are intensely interesting. They are interesting to those who have not had the opportunity for higher education as well as to those who have spent some of the best years of their life in college halls. So this is judged to be a fair test by a man who knows a little of what education means. Read them over once again. Do they suggest an education that can only be gained from attendance at a university? Do they not rather suggest an education which may be gained from the cultivation of an open-mind, a love of fellow human beings and a desire for information?

One of the most popular discussions of the day is to whether a person is better fitted for life by a university education or by early, active participation in the world's work. Both sides of the argument have good points to make. Those who would dearly love to have all the advantages of a university education find cheer in the questions asked by the professor. They are qualities which we may acquire by ourselves as we labor in the everyday tasks of life.

Kitchen Mileage

We would not have a very high regard for the intelligence of a farmer who would build a fence across the middle of his field and then drive a much greater distance around the road to arrive at the plot of land he had fenced off. Nor would we have a very good opinion of the carpenter or mason who would keep his tools at an inconvenient distance from his work and spend valuable time walking to and from the tool box and his work.

And yet some women spend so little thought over the manner in which they do their work that they arrange the kitchen furniture and equipment in such a manner that it takes a longer time to get through with their work and they tire themselves unnecessarily.

A glance at the average kitchen floor shows the main paths travelled in a day's work. Unless the floor covering is new, well worn parts will show between certain pieces of furniture.

How many miles does a woman walk in a day while doing the regular work of the house? That depends largely on her ability to plan. If she places the furniture of her main workshop—the kitchen—so as to save herself extra steps she can do her work in half the time than her neighbor, who has only one idea of having a good-looking room with everything that suggests work kept out of sight. A kitchen does not necessarily need to look crowded or cluttered because the woodbox, sink, stove, table and shelves are in the proper working location. Most women are apt to think things look "proper" when they are in a certain location just because everyone else has them that way. It is the exceptional woman who first studies her own needs and then plans her house accordingly.

Watch yourself at work for a while and see how many unnecessary steps you take in a day. The chances are ten to one that you can save yourself many miles of walking in the next year.

Up-to-Date Hair-Dressing

Although nothing brands a person as old-fashioned and frumpish so quickly as her mode of hairdressing, the head is often the most neglected part of a woman's make-up. When addressing a large group of women in Alberta, a prominent farm woman related how she

A Prayer

By Edgar A. Guest

I would not stand apart nor dwell alone,
Nor live as one too good to soil
my hands;
I would not guard the soul that is
my own
So closely that it shrinks from
life's commands
And scorns to go where shame and
sorrow reign
For fear it, too, may wear a
scarlet stain.

I would not say, "I'm holier than
thou,"
And stand aloof when others cry
for aid;
I would put down my shoulder to
the plow.
And join with men, undaunted,
unafraid.
If through the mire with purpose
high I go,
How came the mud upon me God
will know.

Clean hands at night! That is the
pride I ask,
But let me stand to service
through the day;
Let me go gladly to my grimy task,
I'll bear the dirt which I can wash
away.
Though deep in mire life calls on
me to fight,
What matters that, if I am clean by
night?

discovered her coiffure was out-of-date. One of the men of her farm family enquired why she "let all her ears show," so she asked what he meant. In answer he said, "Why don't you cover your ears with your hair?" She then went on to say, "I looked at myself in the glass when he wasn't around and sure enough my hair was in a tight wad at the top of my head and all my ears showed. That was a lesson to me and from that day on as long as it's the style to cover the ears, mine will be covered. I don't believe in being an extremist in style, but I do think it is the duty of all women to be as up-to-date as possible."

There is much practical wisdom in what our friend said, for our family like to see us look neat and stylish, not only when we go to town and mix with others, but when we are at home as well. Happily, the day has gone by when a farm woman can be singled out in crowd because she looks like a ten-year-old fashion magazine. However, we must not rest on our oars for the current of fashion is apt to change.

In hair dressing, perhaps more than

in outer clothing, there is a tendency to arrange it in the same way as we did ten years ago, simply because it suited us then. Every so often it is the fashion to wear the hair straight off the face and ears, but it doesn't last, chiefly because few people find the style becoming. Most women look better with the hair softly arranged as a frame for the face with at least the tip of the ears covered. This is true of old and young alike. However, it is only a relatively small number who can wear large wads of hair over the ears. This is a mere whim of fashion that will not last and is only really suitable for youthful people with an oval or thin face.

Therefore, it remains for each woman to adapt the prevailing mode to her own particular type of beauty. Every time she goes to a city she should check up her method of hairdressing so that she does not reach the stage when the family accuse her of being a back number.

Think Ahead

It seems to me that some women on farms are always getting caught, just because they have not the habit of thinking ahead. I have noticed this especially in the matter of boots and shoes. Some children's shoes are positively "holey," and certainly the soles are very thin, simply because women have not thought of buying them new ones in time.

If you wait until your children need new boots, that will often mean that you then go to the one general store near you; there are no suitable boots, then you send an order and, by the time the boots have reached you, three weeks have passed! I have often seen this happen, for there are many farmers out here in the western prairies who only get their mail once a week, and sometimes the boots do not fit and have to be returned the following week!

Fancy a child wearing thin boots all that time! No wonder so many of them always have colds! A child should have at least two good pairs of boots at a time, and the moment one pair shows signs of wearing out, a new pair should be bought to take its place.

The same care should be taken to order winter clothes. Those women who think they are ordering them "just in time" go around shivering for weeks, because their winter clothes have not arrived. It is never good policy to try to do things "just in time"; better far to anticipate our wants.

I would not dream of being "just in time" for a train, for instance. I would rather wait in the station an hour!

In planning the dinner, it is a good thing to tell the newly-made bride to arrange for her meals half an hour before she expects to serve them! When she does this, she is not likely to be late and get fussed up and excited when the men return from the fields.

Life is not all a rush to the woman who plans ahead. Even that dread threshing time can be made easier by the woman who keeps some canned fruit always ready. To be in time with our winter clothes, our threshing and our general work, the best motto we can take is: "Think ahead."—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

"Professor Lydia Rabinowitsch-Kempner has recently reported on investigations carried out by herself and Jost on cats and dogs. Among 31 dogs suspected of suffering from tuberculosis, 19 were found to be definitely tuberculous, and in as many as 16 the tubercle bacilli belonged to the human type. Among six cats, three were found to harbor the human type and two the bovine type of tubercle bacillus. Most of these animals were probably infected by man, for they had not been fed on milk, nor been in contact with tuberculous cattle. The fact that the tuberculous dogs belonged to breeds which are most petted also pointed to infection by consumptives. The disease having passed from man to domestic animals, the chances of the reverse process cannot be lightly dismissed."—Hospital and Health.

How to Can Strawberries.

Choose fresh, sound fruit. Pick over, hull and wash in a colander. Pack in jars and pour over boiling hot syrup to fill jars completely. Make the syrup in the proportion of one pint of sugar to two pints of water. Skim off all impurities and use only when clear. Pour into Perfect Seal, Crown or Improved Gem jars, place rubber and glass top in position, sterilize for 15 minutes, and seal.

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"The trouble lasted about nine years. My mother tried many different remedies but they did no good. We began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment which completely healed me." (Signed) Miss Beatrice M. Closson, No. Sedgwick, Maine, Feb. 20, 1922.

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Sprinkle under rugs and in clothes closets to KILL MOTHS

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Co-operation Needed

The Editor—I read two articles in The Prairie Farmer of May 18, over the initials E.C.H., Interest of Western Farmers in Those Congested Ports, and The Western Farmer and the Ocean Freight Rates, and before I proceed further I wish to pay tribute if I can interpret those initials rightly, to the lady for her pluck and determined effort for equality and fair play for the farming industry of Western Canada, for if we carry our thoughts back a little we remember this same lady foiled and brought out to the Western provinces a report of what might otherwise have been a secret meeting of certain members of a late royal commission, supposed to be investigating the grain trade back in 1921, I believe it was.

Are some of our financiers and other big interests endeavoring to cripple the basic industry of this great West? Some one or more have managed to hold back so far the Hudson Bay Railroad, the main highway for western products, also have raised the lake freight rates on grain to nearly double of pre-war days and just recently very smartly manipulated ocean freight rates to nearly twice what it used to be. To my mind, Mr. Editor, this is worse than highway robbery. If these people attempted to steal directly a few hundreds or thousands of dollars from the farmers we have a law to protect us, but indirectly they can take millions in this way and no law seems to stop them. Have we no laws or protection from so-called monopolies, against whom we are helpless. As producers we not only lose the extra freight rate, but often 50 cents or \$1.00 per hundred on the price of our cattle through the loss of competing markets.

I shipped and sold some steers in February last, about three-year-old top feeders, just the cattle for the British market, for less than five cents per pound. Today the same cattle would sell for six cents or probably six and a quarter cents per pound.

The little Doo Dads sweated and sweltered in the stuffy offices of Doo-ville. For days and days, there had been no rain. There had been no clouds in the sky, save white, fleecy ones, no larger than a man's hand. On the high road, leading from the village, and on the streets, the dust lay inches deep. Doc Sawbones decided that this would never do and that is how it happened that Doo-ville got a really for truly street sprinkler. Doc Sawbones gave Nicholas Nutt the job of sprinkling the streets. Nicholas made a very large and very strong cart. On the cart wheels, Nicholas mounted a very, very large barrel. Nicholas filled the barrel with water, hitched Tiny to the cart and started down Main street with the water squirting out behind. Never before had the little Doo Dads seen a street sprinkler. They were delighted! for the day was hot, the water was cool, and the sprinkler was as good as a shower bath. Poor Flanelfeet has been trying to keep the little rascals from getting drenched, but he is almost ready to give it up as a bad job. Roly and Poly are in the thick of it and are having a perfectly glorious time. Poor Mr. Grouch! He came down town with a new pair of shoes, a new pair of trousers and a shiny new cane. He started to turn the corner just as the sprinkler came by. Poor Mr. Grouch! He is soaked and he has broken the shop window with his hard old head. Sleepy Sam was vending lemonade. If he doesn't awaken soon, he will have no lemonade left. The two old chaps on the window seat are laughing at Mr. Grouch. They don't like Mr. Grouch very well. Doc Sawbones appears pleased with the street sprinkling department. Tiny seems quite well pleased with his job and Nicholas seems to be quite contented. Nicholas will get twenty new shiny coppers. I expect he has promised Tiny a new collar.

This would mean a difference of from \$10 to \$15 dollars per head, with the added \$7.50 ocean freight totals \$20 or more per head, on ten head over \$200, a very nice little profit, or rather loss to me. And this is only one of many such cases I have had to face this last three years with cattle, hogs and grain, but time and space will not permit me to enlarge on it. How long can we suffer this? The hope of a better future is the only thing that keeps hundreds, nay thousands of us, struggling on. How many farmers in the West have given up this last year, and why should they? What is wrong—not the country, not the farms. The country is alright and the soil is good, it is the low prices we are getting for our products and the high cost of goods we purchase, coupled with excessive freight rates.

About three weeks ago I shipped a car of barley from our station, which I understand was unloaded in Winnipeg, but I was charged the sum of \$96 freight for less than one hundred miles, but I understand this was the rate through to Fort William, and the same with our wheat, whether it is unloaded or not at either of the mills at Winnipeg we pay the freight through to Fort William or Port Arthur, and I say this is a gross injustice. Why should we farmers pay freight on other people's goods? I maintain flour and bran and shorts are other people's goods (the millers), and we farmers pay the freight on that right through to Fort William.

How many farmers know that we also pay the freight on most, if not all the flour and feed shipped out through the country by the different milling companies? Why are we doing this? I think because we are not organized sufficiently strong. The organized farmers of Western Canada, if organized 100 per cent, strong, could obtain any reasonable or legitimate legislation, and that is all that would be necessary. We do not want to dominate—equal rights for all and cut out the special privileges some people and companies are getting,

such as milling companies. I read a few days ago of one milling company paying its shareholders 36 per cent. interest, while thousands of farmers are barely making expenses and numbers losing hard-earned money. How many of us today are complaining of the hardships we have to put up with and where does the fault lie? Mostly in ourselves, simply because we continue to work and neglect to think. I say: join your local organization and take time to get out to the meetings and discuss some of these problems and make some suggestions. We will be glad to have them, don't leave it all to the other fellow, that is what we have been doing all too long. You have some good ideas, let us have them, we need them. Co-operation is what is needed. Unity is strength, the late war was won, not single handed, but by co-operative effort—Unity. We have some very fine leaders, let us get behind them and help them; it is our duty. Shall we be found wanting? United we stand, divided we fall.—John Horton, Katrine, Man.

Free Trade Not Enough

The Editor—Before we can intelligently consider and discuss either free trade or high protection we must first strive to understand the nature and workings of the economic and commercial system under which we live, because if we don't understand the nature and cause that produce the conditions under which we suffer we cannot devise the proper remedy. I therefore believe that a brief analysis of the prevailing system is quite in order.

The first outstanding feature one will observe is that it is competitive, i.e., every one is to the best of his ability striving to get ahead without the slightest regard for other fellow humans. Second, it is based on commodity production for sale at a profit. Third, the value of such commodities is based on the social average necessary labor-time embodied in their production. Fourth, labor-time and its value in turn is determined by the social average necessary time required by the producers to maintain themselves and to rear a family to replace themselves. That portion is commonly called wages, which at no time under the present system amounts to more than a very small portion of the value produced. Consequently, when the farmer receives the price, and labor his wage, they have already been defrauded of the value of the major portion of the products produced. This portion is by some economists called "surplus value" because

it constitutes clear profit to the exploiters who farm the farmer or exploit labor.

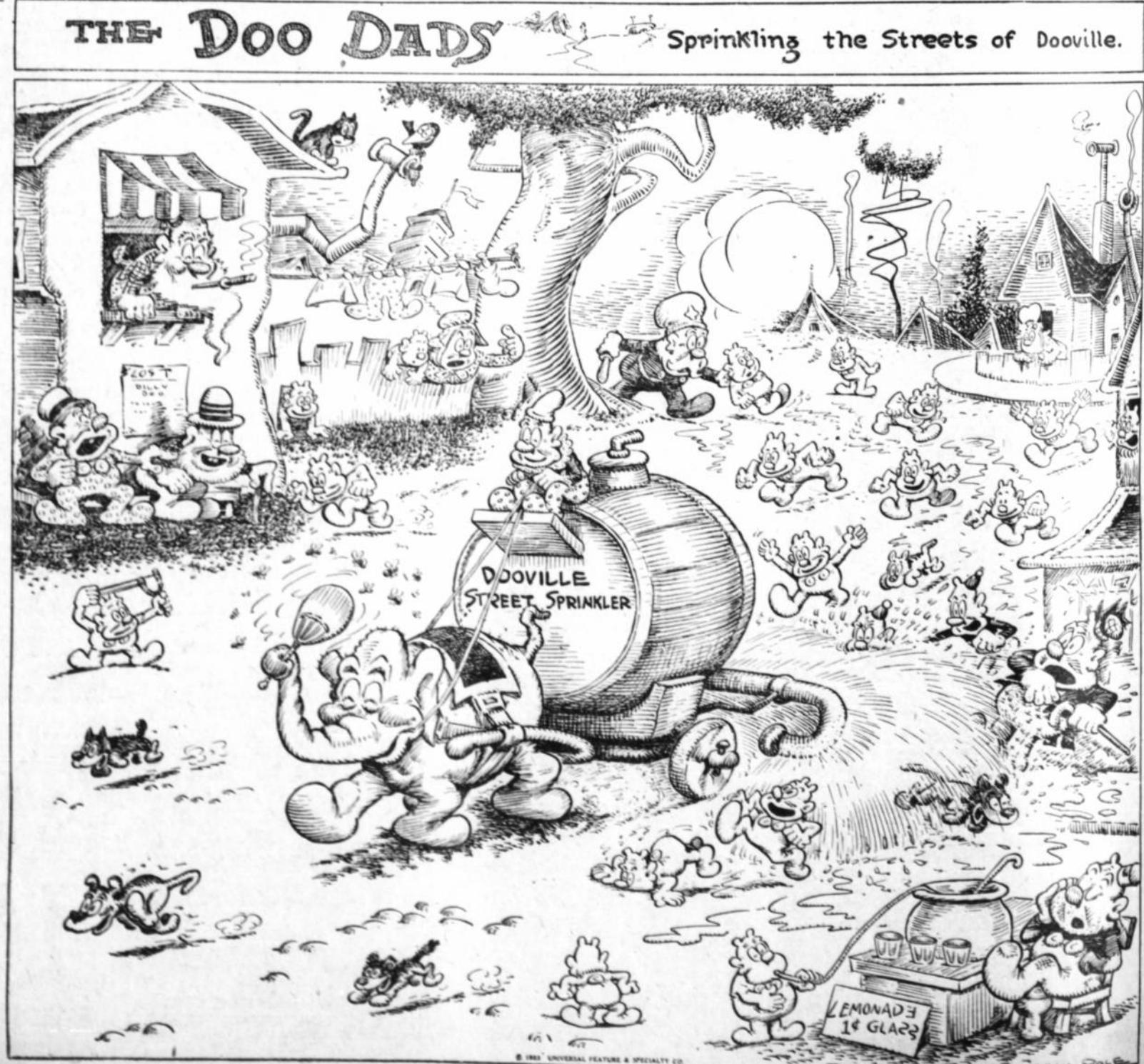
That labor is a commodity has long been recognized, the term "labor market" is now common. But the fact that we also have a "farmer market" has been stubbornly resisted. But what else, when we face the facts as they are, is the grain, cattle, beef, hog, horse, sheep, cream, butter, eggs and poultry market. The deciding factors in buying or making sales are not based on the sustaining value of these commodities as elements of human food, but rather on the contrary are determined by the economic law that governs the whole system of capital method of production, namely at how low a price can farmers produce and still exist. Considered on an average it matters not whether we have a good crop or a poor one, all we get out of it is a miserable existence. To those who contend that these present conditions are the result of the war, I will quote statistics from the United States for the year 1912—"The price the farmers received for the crop was \$6,000,000,000, for this the consumers had to pay \$13,000,000,000, at the present time it is estimated that the farmers receive 37 cents out of every dollars worth they produce, and that labor's reward amounts to 35 cents on the dollar." And I conclude that the conditions in Canada are not much better, if any.

This commodity system of production has now outlived its usefulness because it is no longer able to secure outside markets and the home market cannot be developed because the farmers and laborers are not in price or wages receiving sufficient purchasing power. We must therefore devise new methods to meet these conditions and in doing so must elevate human usefulness above the commodity basis. As producers we must for ourselves secure the full social exchange value of the products we produce. When that is done production and consumption will equal one another. Industrial crisis will be unknown and human well-being and happiness secured. Nothing short of that will solve the problem.

Free trade as a national policy cannot do it because as has been pointed out the trading takes place after we have sold our commodities, with the possible exception of wheat, which is traded in even before it is grown or perhaps seeded, at any rate we have no control in the transactions.

To you my friends and fervent free traders my appeal is think it over and if

(Continued on Page 18)



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, SERVICEABLE AGE, ROANS AND REDS; also choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls at farmers' prices Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 22-5

HORSES

WANTED—CLYDE STALLION, EXCHANGE stock cows Box 20, Kelvington, Sask. 25-3

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, FOUR YEARS OLD, good type Snap, H. D. Davison, Sonningdale, Sask. 26-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, year old, \$50; two years, \$125. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 24-4

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS. Ideal for beef and milk. They sell high on English market. Young stock for sale. Shipped, crated, by express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 24-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, strawberry roan, four years old, fit to head any herd. Price, \$100. John Pagett, Winter, Sask. 24-2

Jerseys

SELLING—JERSEY BULL, SPLENDID INDIVIDUAL. W. R. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 25-3

Holsteins

LOVELY REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, three months, \$37. C. Friday, Maple Creek, Sask. 26-2

SELLING—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, three months, \$30. Papers furnished. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 26-2

Ayrshires

SPLENDID PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL calves. James Allan, Allanbrae, Hughenden, Alta. 26-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL calves, \$35. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 27-3

SWINE

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. excellent young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 25-7

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC WEANLINGS, both sexes, Pathfinder strain, \$11, papers free. Herb Falloon, Strasbourg, Sask. 25-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY. April and May pigs, satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 26-3

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, April pigs, \$12 each. Robert Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 27-3

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER - WHITES, FROM mature stock, \$15, eight weeks, papers free; satisfaction guaranteed. J. MacLachlan, Ebsbank, Sask. 25-5

Berkshires

FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES. April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on older stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, from long, smooth, mature sows. Boars, \$15; sows, \$15; or \$25 a pair; papers included. We have won over 40 prizes. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 27-4

SELLING—HOOSIER RIVAL (GRANDSON of Ames Rival), three-year-old registered Berkshire boar, who took first at Regina, \$30. Also six young boars, his stock, \$12 each, papers included. Geo. A. McDonald, Cereal, Alta. 25-4

BERKSHIRES, PEDIGREE, BACON-TYPE, \$15. April litters. P. McDonald, Virden, Man. 24-4

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, BACON-TYPE, April farrowed, \$10, with papers, either sex. C. N. Dancey, Mawer, Sask. 24-4

BACON BERKSHIRES — EIGHT WEEKS, either sex, \$10, registered. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 25-3

PROLIFIC BACON BERKSHIRES, \$15 INCLUDING papers. William Smith, Eriksdale West, Man. 25-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$12 AND \$15, with papers. March farrow. Paul Saylor, Penman, Sask. 26-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, 11 weeks old, \$10. Papers extra. Robert Fair, Paradise Valley, Alta. 26-2

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, \$15, eight weeks old, either sex. Forney, Waldeck, Sask. 27-2

CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$12 EACH, WHILE they last. R. E. Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 27-5

Poland-Chinas

FOR SALE—BIG-BONE POLAND-CHINA boar, two sows, 13 months, \$80. Pigs, seven weeks, \$10. Papers included. Thos. W. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 27-2

Yorkshires

CHOICE BREEDING, REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—April litters, nine weeks, prolific, quick-maturing type, either sex, \$15, with papers; also registered boar, 13 months, weight over 400 pounds. Brethour Neppen breeding, \$45, proved breeder. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 25-3

LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, APRIL farrowed, mature, prolific stock, either sex, \$15. Pedigree and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Barker, Traynor, Sask. 24-4

YORKSHIRES—THREE MALES, FARROWED May 2nd, \$16 each. Papers furnished; also one yearling boar, registered, \$30. W. O. Elder, Drinker, water, Sask.

YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY AND BREEDING, Calgary winnings, 1922, Alberta bred champion boar, first bacon pen. Offering choice spring pigs. Denis Hunter, R2, Strathearn, Alta. 26-8

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE BREEDING, farrowed May 1, \$12, ten weeks, either sex; \$20 pair; papers guaranteed. W. L. Busche, Imperial, Sask. 27-2

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, APRIL May farrowing, from prolific sows, Brethour stock. Prize-winning boars, \$15 and \$20, with papers. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL 26 AND MAY 3 farrow, \$15 at eight or ten weeks. Chas. Marks, Midale, Sask. 26-6

YORKSHIRES BRED SOWS, BOARS FOR service, weanlings. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 26-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MANITOBA Agricultural College strain, either sex, \$10, eight weeks. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 27-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, best of quality. Young pigs for sale, eight weeks, \$12. Papers free. A. R. MacLeod, Herbert, Sask.

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, TEN weeks old, good stock, \$12 each, with papers and transfers. E. W. Phillips, Langdon, Alta. 27-3

YORKSHIRES—TRUE BACON TYPE, EIGHT weeks old, either sex, \$12; papers free. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 27-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, 10 WEEKS, \$12, papers free. Isaac Peat, Traynor, Sask. 25-3

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, eight weeks old, either sex, \$15. Thomson Bros., Coronation, Alta. 26-3

TAMWORTH BOARS, WITH PAPERS, MARCH and April litters, University strain, \$15. Mrs. McKinnon, Gibbons, Alta. 24-3

REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, FARROWED March and April. Prices, \$15 and \$20. Papers free. Leonard Roslund, Killam, Alta. 24-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

50 PULLETS, SIX WEEKS, FROM MY GIANT Mammoth Bronze 12 months—33-pound tom, from imported high-class stock, \$4.00 each; five, \$16. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 26-5

Leghorns

SELLING—MY 282-EGG STRAIN TESTED layers, \$1.00 each; also eight and ten-week chicks. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 26-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! — SILVER BLACK foxes. Give large returns on money invested. We have the finest breeding stock. Passed by government Inspector, registered in the National Livestock Records, Ottawa. Prices reasonable. Write today. Green Bros., Medora, Man. 26-5

COCKS

SELLING—MY 282-EGG STRAIN TESTED layers, \$1.00 each; also eight and ten-week chicks. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 26-2

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FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

BARGAIN

FOR SALE, QUARTER-SECTION, heavy soil. This is good soil, slightly rolling. One Hundred and twenty-five acres broken, balance pasture; 80 acres in wheat on summerfallow, 40 acres in wheat on stubble, 5 acres in oats. Prospect for 40 bushels per acre on summerfallow, the stubble also is looking good. Pasture well fenced. Dam covers 2 acres, 8 feet deep in pasture, several acres can be irrigated from dam. Bank barn 28ft. x 34ft., board roof; bin 12ft. x 12ft. Good shack 10ft. x 26ft., two rooms, cellar, cistern. This farm is situated 12 miles north of Bindloss, good roads to town. Post Office is on this same section. \$3,200 will take land and crop up to July 10, 1923.

EMIL LORENTSON, VANDYNE, ALTA.

OREGON ALFALFA LAND—NO CASH PAYMENT, long-time terms, 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water, near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 105 Oregon Bidg., Portland, Ore. U.S.A. 27-7

THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN THE PRICE IS LOW. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present deflation period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the Province. We will arrange for you to make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 27-4

\$600 SECURES 40-ACRE FARM—GROWING crops, horse, tools, poultry, furniture, etc., included; prosperous section, near R.R. town; good woodlot, fruit; ample buildings, including five-room house. Owner called away, \$2,000 takes all; only \$600 cash. Details, page 66, illustrated catalog bargains—many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 E. Marquette Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA—In the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture, measure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-1

SETTLERS, ATTENTION!—WE HAVE THREE thousand acres improved farm land; quarters, halves. Some Prairie, Weyburn district, low priced, fair cash payment, six one-half per cent. amortisation plan over 30 years. Write for particulars. Canadian Investment Co. Ltd., Weyburn, Sask. 25-3

CANADIAN FARMERS—JOIN OUR COLONY. Rich agriculture and stock land. One dollar per acre. All tillable. Wonderful climate; good markets; no winter; no taxes; no crop failures. Booklet 50 cents; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 23-5

RANCH FOR SALE OR LEASE—160 ACRES titled, 4,000 acres leased; more lease to be had; 20 miles N.E. of Abbey on banks of South Saskatchewan River; 200 cattle, 50 head horses to sell with ranch. Also small ranch, 300 acres farm land, 400 grazing; fair buildings; plenty water. Ole Christensen, Cramersburg, Sask.

240 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM WINNIPEG; two-story frame house, large barn, good water, all cultivated, two miles from station, \$35 an acre, easy terms. M. Scott, 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE of the best districts in Canada. Homesteads and ranch sites located. For information, write Viggo Nielsen, Canwood, Sask. 24-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 24-5

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH, BUYERS. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNaught, 375 Wilkinson Bidg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send 15 cents to Western Agents, C. and J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg. 20-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Large list of hardy stock grown specially for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, free outfit. Experience unnecessary as we train our salesmen. Start now at best selling season. Send for terms. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 27-4

LARGEST COMPANY, RESOURCES \$10,000,-000. Selling guaranteed toilet articles, spices, extracts, proprietary medicines direct to consumer. Standard over 50 years. Offers exceptional opportunity to intelligent men; experience unnecessary. Surely required. Write today. The J. R. Watkins Company, Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man. 26-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WHOLESALE FARM SUPPLIES, BOTTOM prices. References, growers we have shipped. Salt, sugar, cement, full car lots. Round or split cedar fence posts, strictly high-grade coast lumber. McCollom Lbr. & Supply Co., 801 Union Trust Bidg., Winnipeg.

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SLABS, IN LONG LENGTHS, WRITE FOR prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., 215 Alex. Block, Edmonton, Alta. 26-4

SPRUCE POLES, 16 FEET, 12 CENTS EACH: 14 feet, 10 cents each. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 25-5

"All Kinds Has Dere Merits"

So many jokes have been made regarding the alleged propensity of the American darky for robbing henroosts, that it would seem almost impossible for anybody to evolve a new one.

The impossible, however, seems to have been accomplished by Miss Mabel Normand, the well-known film actress, who related the following recently at a social gathering:

A man asked an old negro what breed of chickens he considered the best.

"All kinds has dere merits," replied the darky after a moment's consideration. "De white ones is de easiest to find; but de black ones is the easiest to hide aftah you gits 'em."

A colored man took out a marriage license. A few days later he went back and asked the clerk to substitute another woman's name for the one on the license, as he had changed his mind. He was told that that would cost him another dollar and a half.

"You mean I got to get a new license?"

"Yes," said the clerk.

The applicant was silent for a few minutes, thinking hard. Then he said with an air of determination, "Never mind, boss, this ol' one will do. Thar ain't a dollar an' a half difference 'tween them two, nohow."—Boston Transcript.

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has been known to horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for more than 40 years as Kendall's Spavin Cure. They trust it and count on it as the one certain remedy for all kinds of lameness, all hurts, strains and sprains, spavin, ringbone, splint and curb. Ask your druggist for the FREE book or write.

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AND STABLE

A Ton of Sheep

A ton of sheep can be kept on the farm at less expense and will bring in as much or more income than the same weight of any other kind of domestic stock. While that statement will hold true for this small amount of stock it is not so likely to as the flock is increased. A few ewes generally do better and are more profitable than a large number. High records for flock income almost invariably come from flocks of twenty-five or less. But outside of the tendency of the small flock to do extra well, what such a flock eats will cost less per head at market prices than what the feed for a large flock will cost. This for the reason that every farm produces more or less of feeds of no or small market value, but still highly useful for feeding sheep, and this sort of provender will of course go farther in the small flock than in the large, thus cutting cost. Probably a few sheep could be kept on most any farm on what would without them go partly or entirely to waste. And if they are good ewes properly kept they will return in lambs and wool from five to seven dollars per head annually. These are facts any well-posted sheepman will stand by. Does a small flock pay?

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 29, 1923

Market has declined heavily during the past week on the crop situation. Prospects for an immense wheat crop were never better, and this has undoubtedly caused short selling in this and American markets on a large scale. There has been some activity in export lines but the amounts have been comparatively small. The situation at the moment, even after the decline, is not conducive to higher values. Damage reports would stimulate buying in new crop futures in this market immensely by disturbing a growing short interest in the October and December futures. Cash wheat is dull. July is trading around ten cents over the new crop future. Stocks at Fort William are down to ten millions, but new wheat will be available in the U.S. next month.

OATS and BARLEY—Prices have worked lower during the week in sympathy with define in wheat. There has been a fairly good demand for all grades of oats, but volume of business not large owing to small stocks at lake front. Barley market has been dull with little enquiry for the lower grades, but top grade not wanted.

FLAX—Prices have held steady with crushers paying a premium for odd cars that are coming out, offerings, however, are very light.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June 25 to 30 inclusive	Week	Year	Ago	Ago
Wheat—	25 26 27 28 29 30				
Oct. 104 102 102 101 102 104	102 102 101 102 104 120				
Dec. 101 99 99 100 99 100	99 99 100 99 100				
Oats—	42 42 42 42 41 41	42 42 42 42 41 46			
Oct. 41 40 40 40 39	40 40 40 39				
Barley—	53 52 52 51 51 53	53 52 52 51 51 65			
July 53 52 52 51 51 53	52 52 52 51 51 62				
Flax—	234 234 231 232 226 222	234 231 232 226 223 238			
Oct. 207 205 206 206 201 200	205 206 206 201 200 219				
Rye—	64 64 63 63 62 62	64 64 63 63 62 86			
July 67 66 65 65 65 65	66 65 65 65 65 71				

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; No. 3 northern, 97 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 1 hard, 99 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2; No. 1, amber durum, 98 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 1 durum, 95 1/2 to 98 1/2; No. 2 amber durum, 96 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 durum, 93 1/2 to 97 1/2; No. 3 amber durum, 94 1/2 to \$1.00 1/2; No. 3 durum, 91 1/2 to 95 1/2.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2 to 78c; No. 3 yellow, 75 1/2 to 76c; No. 2, mixed, 76c to 76 1/2c; No. 3, mixed, 75c to 75 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 60c; medium to good, 55c to 57c; lower grades, 53c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 59 1/2c to 59c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.79 to \$2.80.
SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Estimated receipts at the union stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,000; calves, 1,200; hogs, 9,500; sheep, 250; cars, 173.
Cattle
Beef steers, \$6.00 to \$10.50; bulk of sales \$7.50 to \$9.75.
Cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.50.
Cannery and cutters, \$1.75 to \$3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
Bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$4.00.
Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$8.50.
Stock feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$6.50.
Hogs
Hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$5.25 to \$6.65.
Sheep
Lambs, \$8.00 to \$15; bulk of sales, \$14.50 to \$14.75.
Ewes, \$1.00 to \$6.00; bulk of sales \$3.25 to \$5.75.
Wethers, \$3.00 to \$7.50.
Yearlings, \$9.00 to \$13.
Bucks, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Receipts today consisted of 141 cattle, 2 calves, 593 hogs and no sheep. The market on Friday was barely established, owing to light receipts. Sixty-two contract grain-finished steers, averaging 1,387 pounds, sold at \$7.25; the balance of receipts were very plain. Only a few medium butcher steers sold at \$4.55. A few good stockers and feeders sold from \$3.50 to \$4.00; common, \$1.65 to \$2.00. A few medium to good stocker heifers and cows sold from \$1.75 to \$2.75; common ewes, \$7.00. Thick smooth hogs \$8.75, and select bacon \$9.52, off cars.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending June 29:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,834; hogs, 3,884; sheep, 224. Last week: Cattle, 2,554; hogs, 3,761; sheep, 353.

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep are practically the same as one week ago, with comparatively little change in prices. The demand for well-finished cows, steers and heifers continues strong and prices are firm. On the medium and thin grades there is a lower tendency, although the good grass in the country is making a market for a good deal of the thin stuff to go back to country points. While there

Date	WHEAT PRICES					
	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 25	114 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	95 1/2
26	112 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2
27	112 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2
28	113 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2
29	111 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2
30	110 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	92 1/2
Week Ago	116 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	98 1/2
Year Ago	137 1/2	133 1/2	120 1/2	110 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/2

ance, consisting of 55 steers and 45 bulls for slaughter, made from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c for steers, and from 8c to 9 1/2c for bulls. All offerings were cleared. Best Scotch beef 14c to 14 1/2c, live weight. Fair demand under smaller supplies.

Birkenhead offered 348 Canadians. Quotations mostly 20c. Choice quality 22c in sink.

London Canadian dressed sides, 19c per lb. Choice 20c. Dressed trade slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest, lean and prime 86s to 92s, bales 90s to 98s, firm and 3s higher. American 70s to 80s, steady. Irish, 110s to 118s, steady. Danish 108s to 112s, firm. Danish killings, 56,393 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting 16c delivered, for straight receipts. A few dealers are quoting on grade extras 25c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c, delivered. Jobbing prices remain unchanged, extras 28c to 30c, firsts 26c to 28c, seconds 19c to 21c. There were 16 inspections in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last week. Poultry: No arrivals reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Saskatchewan dealers are offering 16c, loss off, delivered. Quality of receipts is reported poor. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 15c. Poultry: Small quantity of live fowl is arriving. Prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is quiet and receipts are estimated to be about 30 per cent lighter than at the same time last year. Quality is fair. Dealers are quoting delivered cases returnable, extras 19c, firsts 17c, seconds 10c. Jobbing prices unchanged. Poultry: Very little is being marketed as yet. A few live fowl arrived, for which wholesalers are paying 10c delivered.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is weak. Receipts are reported very light and quality poor. Quotations on grade, firsts 17c, seconds 11c, delivered. Local demand is reported light and weather conditions unfavorable to deliveries. Poultry: No business reported.

Small Fruit Growing Popular

In a letter to The Guide, L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta., says: "Strawberry growing is becoming quite popular in this part of the West. . . . I have set out three-quarters of an acre of new crop, and with old plot can furnish a large quantity of these plants another year. Our fruit season will be on about July 10, or when B.C. fruit is done, and with the abundant rain we have had should produce well. I find this fruit a safe and profitable crop here, and know of no reason why the three provinces cannot produce their own strawberries at least."

For the first time since the war, trading direct with Germany was recorded on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange recently, when a local commission house purchased a wheat shipment for some German interest. No intimation of the selling price could be obtained, nor of the grade or quantity sold.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 25 to June 30, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS				BARLEY Fd	FLAX Fd	RYE Fd	
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.
June 25	88 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	52	49 1/2	45 1/2
26	86 1/2	48	46	46 1/2	44	43	52	49 1/2	45 1/2
27	86 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	52	49 1/2	45 1/2
28	87 1								



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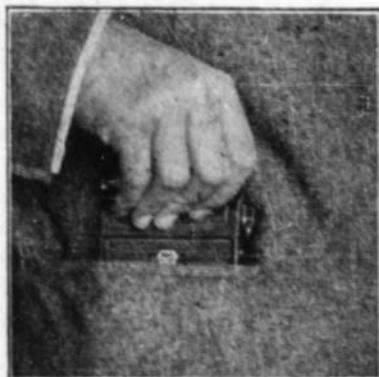
For pictures you will want to make on the farm, whether for pleasure or business, here is a Kodak that hits the mark.

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It is strikingly simple to operate—just open the camera, pull down the bed and the fixed focus lens springs into picture-making position. It is strictly sized to fit the pocket and neatly finished to please the eye.

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